

## ANAN, UNEF CHIEF MEET TODAY ON 101 DEADLOCK

**ANAN SAFADI**  
Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Commander of the U.N. Force in the Middle East Ennio Silvasvuo, is all on Defence Minister Anan today in an effort to break the deadlock in the talks between Israel and the U.N. on the Cairo-Suez high-

"Al-Ahram" reported that Israel had refused to agree to an Egyptian withdrawal of about 130 kilometres east of the Canal to a line stretching from El-Arish on the Mediterranean to Ras Mohammed on the Red Sea.

The paper added that the deadlock in the negotiations at kilometre 101 had cast a shadow over the plans to convene a peace conference in Geneva on December 18. There were no doubts about the prospects of holding the conference, said "Al-Ahram."

Similar doubts were voiced also by Syria and Jordan — the two other Arab states invited to the peace talks with Israel although each for its own reasons.

In Damascus the official Syrian news agency said that Syria at present "sees no point in attending the conference since Israel has not started withdrawing from Arab territory as laid down in Security Council resolution 242" (of 1967).

In the peace talks pending clarification from Arab states on their recent summit decision to consider the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as sole representative of the Palestinian people. Speaking at the joint opening session of the two houses of the Jordanian parliament, Hussein said the decision was apparently intended to weaken Jordan's claim for the restoration of its sovereignty over the West Bank.

Reasserting his pledge to allow Palestinians on the West Bank "the right of self-determination through a free plebiscite supervised by international quarters," Hussein said that Jordan, Syria and Egypt must coordinate an Arab strategy for peace negotiations. These countries were the most concerned in the conflict with Israel and must adopt a unified stand to prevent "partial solutions" to the Middle East crisis.

Meanwhile, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne stressed yesterday that the West Bank is Palestinian and does not belong to Jordan. The Algerian leader made his remarks in an interview with the Cairo paper "Al-Gomhouriya."

## Meir: Breakdown at 101 shouldn't affect Geneva

Jerusalem Post Staff

Prime Minister Golda Meir said yesterday that the breakdown of the Israeli-Egyptian talks at kilometre 101 should not prevent the opening of the peace conference in Geneva on December 18.

She said in a radio interview that she regretted the breakdown in the cease-fire negotiations between senior Israeli and Egyptian officers, calling the talks "useful contacts through which already something has been achieved." (The Egyptians announced last Thursday that they were discontinuing the talks when the two sides could not agree on a formula for the disengagement of their armies.)

The Premier said the talks with Egypt held out the possibility that the uncertain cease-fire could lead to peace and she hoped the talks would be resumed.

"The Arab preparedness to negotiate with us," she said, "points to a substantial change in the long-standing Arab position, which has ruled out any contacts with, and recognition of, Israel."

She said the breakdown of the talks "does not have to be a reason for not going (to Geneva). Without exaggeration, this was a point at which for the first time Israeli soldiers and Egyptian soldiers sat in tents and talked. And there is a certain value to personal contacts like simply shaking hands."

The Premier said the change in Arab attitudes towards Israel was especially noticeable in comparison with the 1967 Arab summit meeting in Khartoum, which rejected any negotiations or recognition of Israel. "What happened at Algiers (the latest Arab summit last week) was that at least they did not repeat the nays of Khartoum."

In another radio interview yesterday, Aluf Aharon Yariv, Israeli negotiator at kilometre 101, said that all the clauses of the cease-fire agreement had been realized, except the one on separation of forces. "And I think it is possible to go to the Geneva talks even so," he said.

Without mentioning the Egyptian blockade of the Bab el-Mandeb Straits specifically, Aluf Yariv said, "The cease-fire on sea appears to be maintained as well."

He said both sides had an interest in resuming the talks at kilometre 101, "because two great armies are arrayed opposite each other and there are day-to-day problems which require continuation of the contact."

Aluf Yariv said Egypt broke off the talks when Israel rejected its proposals, which included a "deep Israeli withdrawal involving a pull-back of many dozens of kilometres into Sinai." He said he preferred not to be more specific about the Egyptian proposals.

Israel, he said, had proposed a separation of forces at the Canal according to the principle of reciprocity in pullback, "a very important principle at this stage. They rejected our proposals and we rejected theirs."

## Oil crisis causes tension in EEC

**LONDON (INA).** — Differences in view on how to handle the oil crisis are leading to increasingly serious tensions inside the Common Market, just two weeks before an EEC summit conference in Copenhagen, the "Financial Times" reported yesterday from Brussels.

"The U.K. severely angered the Netherlands and the Brussels EEC commission yesterday, by vigorously opposing commission suggestions that it should come forward with new proposals to cope with the energy crisis. Britain quickly found support from France, and to a lesser degree from other countries."

Britain argues that in the run-up to the Middle East peace conference, the Community should refrain from any action that might risk provoking reprisals from the Arab countries. (See "Dutch Reject," Page 5).

# BEN-GURION DIES AT 87, FUNERAL AT SDE BOKER

**RAMAT GAN.** — David Ben-Gurion died at 11.06 yesterday morning at the Sheba Medical Centre following a stroke he suffered a fortnight ago. He was 87.

During his last hours, his son, Amos, and his two daughters, Genia and Renana, were at his bedside, as were his personal physician, Dr. Boleslav Goldman, and members of the medical staff of the department.

David Ben-Gurion was taken to hospital suffering from a brain haemorrhage on November 18. He was "partially paralyzed," but remained conscious. A week ago his condition deteriorated and his consciousness became hazy. He took a sudden turn for the worse about ten o'clock yesterday morning, and passed away an hour later.

During his last illness he was visited by President Katzir, Prime Minister Golda Meir, other cabinet members, and the country's leaders. Visitors at his deathbed included Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, Transport Minister Shimon Peres, Mordchaal Surkiss M.K. and Aluf Yona Efrat, Head of the Central Command.

Dr. Goldman said that on the whole Ben-Gurion's health had been good despite his age until his last illness. Although he was not always an "obedient patient," he was always reasonable.

Thus, some months ago, Dr. Goldman advised him that the time had come to end his Yoga practice of standing on his head, and Ben-Gurion reluctantly agreed. He continued his daily long walks until about two months ago.

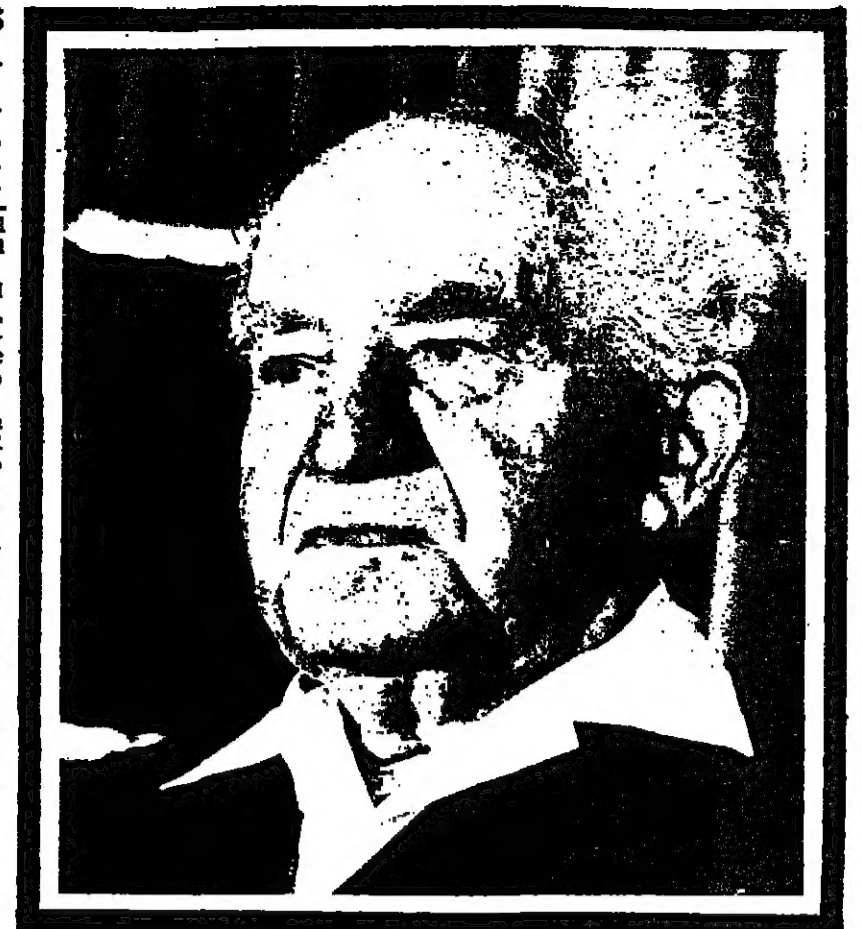
Dr. Goldman said that, preceding him as Ben-Gurion's personal physician were Dr. Haim Sheba, who headed Tel Hashomer for years and in whose memory the hospital was renamed the Sheba Medical Centre, followed by Dr. Baruch Padoh, then Deputy Director-General of Tel Hashomer, and today Director-General of the Ministry of Health.

Ben-Gurion will be buried beside his wife, Paula, at a site chosen by himself at the Sde Boker College, overlooking the rugged Biblical landscape of Nahal Zin.

On one of his early visits to the College, his favourite project, as a centre for educating youth in the pioneering tradition and studying desert reclamation, Ben-Gurion had spent a long hour gazing out over the valley and hills behind the College library. He later told his family that this was where he would like one day to be buried. In accordance with his own request, there will be no eulogies.

When his wife died five years ago, Ben-Gurion asked that she be buried on the spot he had chosen for his own burial place.

Owing to the emergency, there will be no formal funeral but the body will lie in state in the Knesset, from 10 a.m. today throughout the night, and until 7.00 a.m. tomorrow, us.



## Cabinet holds special session

The Cabinet last night held a special mourning session in memory of David Ben-Gurion.

The meeting rose as, under a black-wreathed portrait of Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister Meir declared: "He was the chosen of the people, in the period of renaissance of the Jewish People, on its way to independence."

"What characterized Ben-Gurion was principally the power of leadership, thanks to which he led the nation to independence. He instinctively knew how to concentrate on essentials. We who worked alongside him, saw him in his full vigour, and also in his struggles within himself."

"He was privy to another secret: that we are a small nation, whose steadfastness continually grew to the measure of our unity and solidarity. He was a man who fought for his opinions — but he also knew there were things around which one had to unite."

He was a thinker, was interested in all human questions. Our world is made sadder, perhaps a little less secure, now that the giant of thought and action is no longer with us."

## Ben-Gurion papers for Sde-Boker

By MARK SEGAL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The late David Ben-Gurion left firm instructions that the last rites should be as simple as possible, friends of the family told this reporter last night.

It is understood that the body will be flown today by helicopter to the Knesset building in Jerusalem, where it will lie in state for 24 hours. On Monday there will be an official ceremony in Jerusalem and the coffin will then be flown by helicopter to Sde Boker for the final rites. The actual burial ceremony in Sde Boker will be attended only by the family, the President and members of the Cabinet, close associates, members of Kibbutz Sde Boker and the Negev College.

The grave site overlooks a deep chasm leading down to the Wilderness of Zin, and faces a magnificent landscape of the Arava mountain range. It lies on the edge of the desert plateau on which Ben-Gurion conjured into being ten years ago the Midrasa which he hoped would become "a mixture of Oxford, the M.I.T. and the ancient academy of Yavne."

Ben-Gurion's will was drawn up by Mr. Yacov Shimsheon Shapiro M.K. in 1969, when he was Minister of Justice, when Ben-Gurion was ill at Tel Hashomer hospital. This caused some surprise at the time due to their political enmity, for Mr. Shapiro had conducted the Maspi "trial" of Ben-Gurion which caused the final break. However, relations were mended when Mr. Shapiro two years ago became Chairman of the Public Council of the Midrasa. The terms of the will will be made public after it has been filed with the probate court.

(Continued on page 2, Col. 4)

## Gaddafi closes Libyan Embassy in Cairo

**CAIRO (UPI).** — The Libyan Government has closed its embassy in Cairo in a further escalation of its row with Egypt over Middle East policies, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The embassy official called the "Relations with Egypt Bureau" since the conclusion of an agreement to merge the two countries into a single state, closed down on Thursday, the sources said.

The action came after all members of the staff were ordered to return home "for consultations," the sources said.

There was no official comment from Libyan diplomats or Egyptian Government officials.

The Libyan move sent Egyptian-Libyan relations plummeting to their lowest level since Libyan leader Col. Muammar Gaddafi came to power after a military coup on September 1969, the sources said.

It also seriously jeopardized the already shaky plans for union of the two countries, they said.

Gaddafi strongly criticized President Anwar Sadat's acceptance of the Middle East cease-fire. He aired his condemnation in speeches and newspaper interviews.

He also permitted Tripoli Radio and the Libyan News Agency to release the text of a message he had sent to Sadat taking issue with Sadat's postwar policies and saying that Egypt's agreement to have military disengagement talks with Israel at kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez Road meant the loss of Arab dignity.

Gaddafi also boycotted the Arab Summit Conference held in Algiers last week, because of his opposition to Egyptian and Syrian policies of seeking a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Shortly before the summit was held, Egypt recalled its Resident Minister in Libya, Dr. Mourad Ghaleb, for consultations, the sources said.

In view of Gaddafi's action in closing his embassy in Cairo, the sources said Ghaleb is not expected to return to Tripoli for the time being at least.

Sources said the Egyptian Embassy in Libya will be kept open.

## Shooting incidents mar cease-fire on Canal front

By ZEEV SCHUL

**Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent**  
**TEL AVIV.** — The cease-fire on the Egyptian front was marred over the weekend by nine shooting incidents on Friday and an additional 10 yesterday. One soldier was injured. Two exchanges were reported from the Syrian front.

One Israeli soldier was killed on Thursday and three wounded in an exchange of small arms fire on the Cairo-Suez road near kilometre 101. The Egyptian-initiated fire over the weekend was seen here as an attempt to interfere with earthworks being thrown up by the IDF units in frontline positions.

On Friday the Egyptians attempted to advance some units south and west of the Small Bitter Lake on the Sinai side of the Canal along the northeastern tip of the Egyptian Second Army perimeter. They were stopped and forced to retreat by a mortar salvo, after earlier small arms fire failed to halt them. By moon the Egyptians had tried four times to advance their units. At noon a soldier was wounded by an Egyptian sniper at a point due east of Kantara. Israeli troops returned fire.

Two additional exchanges of fire came in the early afternoon in the Ismailiya area and two more in the late afternoon, one north of the Small Bitter Lake and one north of Suez.

Saturday's incidents induced exchanges at kilometre 142 north of Suez and near Abu Sueir in the Ismailiya sector. Fire was also aimed at the Fayid sector and two exchanges occurred east of Lake Timshah, where outposts of the Egyptian Second Army were involved.

IDF units did not suffer any casualties in these exchanges. On the Syrian front two artillery salvos were reported yesterday and one on Friday. All were aimed at the Khartab sector near Mazra'at Beit Jann off the main Ku-neitra-Damascus highway.

An army patrol also reported a single bazooka fired at it and missed yesterday morning in the Zarit sector along the Lebanese border.

**THE KNESSET**

mourns the death of

**DAVID BEN-GURION**

Founder of Israel's Independence and First Prime Minister

**The Government of Israel**

mourns the death of

**DAVID BEN-GURION**

First Prime Minister and Minister of Defence

**The Workers of Israel**

mourn the death of

**DAVID BEN-GURION**

founder of Israel's Independence, Seer and builder of the restoration of Israel

builder of the Histadrut, crown of the Labour Movement.

**The Executive**

mourns the death of

**DAVID BEN-GURION**

General Federation of Labour in Israel (Histadrut)

**sends officers**  
**truce force**  
**ION (AP).** — The Pen-yesterday that 23 U.S. officers have left for Middle with the United Nations Division Organization. S. observers previously ned to the U.N. force. onal manpower was re- U.N. officials last month.

**URIST!**

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**HNEIDMAN & sons**

IN: 25 Nehov Zamenhoff King George Tel. 22005 2 AYELET HARHAAR VISIT OUR LEMENT STORE. lov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv

**The World Zionist Organization and The Jewish Agency for Israel**

deeply mourn the passing of

**DAVID BEN-GURION**

leader of the Zionist Movement and architect of the Jewish State.



**THE WEATHER**

Forecast: Partly cloudy to cloudy, with probable local rain.

Weather synopsis: Shallow low over central Turkey with trough from the Eastern Mediterranean.

Location	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Forecast
Jerusalem	42-58	10-16
Golan	32-48	4-9
Nahariya	42-58	10-16
Safed	32-48	4-9
Haifa Port	32-48	4-9
Thiberias	32-48	4-9
Nazareth	32-48	4-9
Afula	32-48	4-9
Shomron	32-48	4-9
Tel Aviv	52-68	12-18
Lod Airport	52-68	12-18
Jericho	32-48	4-9
Gaza	32-48	4-9
BeerSheva	32-48	4-9
Dimas	32-48	4-9
Tiran Straits	32-48	4-9

**Social and Personal**

The first Histadrut-sponsored seminar on cooperation for Bolivian farmers opened in Tel Aviv on Thursday. Acting Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel and Bolivian Ambassador Roberto Hertzog were among those present.

A study mission of 100 Jewish leaders from Toronto visited Canada Park last week to inaugurate the John F. Diefenbaker Parkway named for the former Canadian Premier.

Members of the Conference of Presidents of major Jewish organizations in the U.S. visited the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre on Friday, and called on wounded soldiers at the hospital.

**TOMBSTONE UNVEILING**  
The tombstone setting for our unforgettable Ken Morris will be held today, Sunday December 2, at 3 p.m., Har Hamenuchoth. We gather at the gate.

**ARRIVALS**  
Police Minister Shlomo Hillel, from a one-week mission to the U.S. for the UJA (by El Al).

**DEPARTURES**  
Wolfgang Vogt and Norbert Blum, members of the West German Bundestag, after a week's visit during which they met with Speaker Yitzhak Yehoshua and other Israeli leaders.  
Arya Dulain, acting director of the Jewish Agency for the U.S. (by El Al).  
Yehuda Helman, executive director of the Conference of Major Jewish Organizations in the U.S., after a visit with other conference members.

**SUNDAY TELEGRAPH: Soviets transfer 18,000 tons of oil to U.S. tanker**

LONDON (INA). — A Soviet oil tanker on Thursday transferred 18,000 tons of Russian oil to an American tanker, the "Sunday Telegraph" reported yesterday.

The American tanker "Golden Gate" is on her way to Texas after taking on 18,000 tons of Russian oil from the Soviet tanker "Baity," in Hamburg on Thursday, according to the "Telegraph's" Bonn correspondent. He also reported that a second Soviet oil tanker is approaching Hamburg.

**\$5,000 donated to airlift U.S. stars to Israel**

NEW YORK (AP). — Mayor John V. Lindsay on Friday accepted a \$5,000 cheque as honorary checkman of United States Stars to Israel, a programme to airlift entertainers to Israel.

Lindsay and the other co-chairman, comedian Alan King, lauded the programme that began during the October Israel-Arab war to entertain Israeli troops and wounded.

**Terrorist threat to foreign firms in Argentina**

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters). — Terrorists who claimed responsibility for killing Ford Motor Company executive John Swire have threatened to destroy foreign-owned car factories, the Interior Ministry said Friday night.

This follows threats to kill executives, which led the Ford Company to move 22 American employees and their families back to the U.S. last week.

The Peronist Armed Forces (FAP) guerrilla organization announced their intention to destroy the factories in a statement claiming they had killed Swire.

The executive was shot dead in the central industrial city of Cordoba by a well-organized gang firing sub-machineguns and sawn-off shotguns in broad daylight.



David Ben-Gurion will be buried next to his wife's grave, shown above, near Sde Boker College. (AP)

# World leaders send messages mourning death of Ben-Gurion

Condolence messages and statements mourning David Ben-Gurion's death started pouring into Israel last night.

In Washington, President Nixon said the example of Ben-Gurion increased his conviction that the cause of justice and peace would triumph in the Middle East.

"It was with the deepest sorrow that I learned of the death of David Ben-Gurion," the President's statement read. "With courage, love and determination, David Ben-Gurion worked to establish the modern State of Israel. As we move forward in the struggle for justice and peace, we take from the example of his life increased conviction that this cause will triumph."

"The people of Israel join with the people of the world in mourning the passing of a great man. As we mourn his death, we also mourn the loss of a great leader, one who shared in our struggle for peace and justice, and whose example we will strive to emulate."

Prominent U.S. Senators yesterday praised Ben-Gurion as a great leader and expressed the hope that the political peace he sought would be achieved in Arab-Israeli negotiations. Senator Henry Jackson, a strong Senate defender of Israel, said, "David Ben-Gurion was a great and courageous leader who fought strong Senate defender of Israel, and to protect its security."

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he was "a man of broad vision and very practical in his outlook for Israel in its relations with its neighbours."

Senator Walter Mondale (Dem., Minnesota) said he hoped the negotiations would realize Ben-Gurion's dream — Arab acceptance of the Jewish homeland as a fact of life.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (Dem., Conn.) said that "Israel and the world have lost a great and historic leader."

Sen. Jacob Javits (Rep.-N.Y.) said that under Ben-Gurion's leadership the State of Israel "grew from aspiration to one of the most exemplary and courageous democracies in the world."

E'nal Brith issued a statement in Washington recalling that in 1967, during his last visit to the U.S., Ben-Gurion addressed a E'nal Brith dinner in the Baltimore Hotel in New York, where 25 years earlier, he and the leadership of the Zionist movement adopted the "Baltimore Programme": That the Jewish national home could mean nothing less than "a Jewish commonwealth," a Jewish state.

Among Europe's leaders, Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany told Premier Golda Meir in a cable yesterday that Germany would never forget David Ben-Gurion's help in reconciling Germans and Jews after World War II. "He will remain unforgettable as the Israeli statesman who extended to the new Germany the hand of a new beginning and reconciliation after the horror of the past," the message said.

President Gustav Heinemann said that "with Ben-Gurion, a great statesman has passed away. We are mourning him with respect for his great historic achievements."

British Prime Minister Edward Heath sent a private message of condolence to Mrs. Meir. The text of the message was not released in London.

French President Georges Pompidou, in a brief cable to President E'phraim Katzir, emphasized the good relations between the founder of the State of Israel and the late General de Gaulle.

Former French Premier Guy Mollet in a radio statement called Ben-Gurion "one of the five or six greatest leaders of our time." Mr. Mollet, who was Premier of France during the period of Franco-Israeli friendship which reached its peak in the 1958 Suez Campaign, said Ben-Gurion was "a true pioneer, a great patriot. But beyond the problems concerning Israel, he could see the broader horizons of the world."

Danish Premier Anker Joergensen said in an official statement that Ben-Gurion was "a great statesman and leader" who tried to create a society based on social justice and solidarity between human beings.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday in New York that he was saddened by the death of David Ben-Gurion. He called him an "inspiring leader" who "played a crucial role in the history of the Middle East."

Elsewhere in New York, Governor Nelson Rockefeller sent a message to Prime Minister Golda Meir, calling Ben-Gurion "a towering symbol of man's struggle for liberty and human dignity." New York City Mayor John Lindsay, who visited Israel recently, issued a statement calling Ben-Gurion "one of the last of the giants among the great international statesmen of the world."

He was as excited as a boy. We reminisced about our common experiences during a half century in this country.

One of his most touching memories was of the funeral of Paula Ben-Gurion, when they stood and talked at the graveside and "Ben-Gurion recalled their life together."

Members of the Bible circle which Ben-Gurion headed for years, met last night at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem to mourn the departed leader. They included former President Zalman Shazar, under whose auspices the group met for many years at Beit Hanassi.

Pinnas Rosen, 66-year-old President of the Independent Liberal Party, who was Justice Minister in Ben-Gurion's cabinets from 1948 to 1961, last night expressed his sorrow at Ben-Gurion's death.

"It is an irreparable loss to all of us, shared equally by the Jews in Israel and throughout the Diaspora," he said. Mr. Rosen described Ben-Gurion's death "as historic figure of the generation, a great man who exercised a magnetic influence over all those who knew him. It was always difficult to oppose him."

He added: "Who knows whether we will ever again see a personality of his spiritual stature in coming generations."

Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren said last night that "with David Ben-Gurion's death, the Jewish People has lost a leader of Biblical stature... and the State of Israel has lost its principal architect, its driving force and its helmsman."

The leaders of Moked (Israel Communist Party and Tchelet Adom) Meir Pe'il and Raoul Teitelbaum, said in a statement yesterday that with Ben-Gurion's death "an historic figure in the history of the Jewish people and the Zionist labour movement has passed on."

**Nation's leaders pay tribute**

Jerusalem Post Staff

Messages of condolence over the death of David Ben-Gurion poured in last night from Israeli leaders, and from the former Prime Minister's friends and political opponents.

President E'phraim Katzir eulogized Ben-Gurion as "the Jewish people's greatest leader of the present generation." Speaking on Israel Radio, the President said Ben-Gurion was the "keenest fighter for the creation of the State of Israel, who led it into being and guided it through many years."

"His words will light our way, and his actions his personality, will illuminate our path even during the difficult days now facing us," the President concluded.

Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Yehoshua said in a statement that the people of Israel "will cherish his memory with pride for generations to come."

Meir Ya'ari, Mapam doyen and founder of Hashomer Hatzair, said, "I am in deep mourning. For me, Ben-Gurion was both friend and adversary. In recent years the antagonism vanished and only friendship remained."

The 76-year-old founder of the Kibbutz Arzi federation and for many years Ben-Gurion's most bitter political opponent, added: "We were opposed on many issues but since we met in the days of the Third Aliya we were friends, and I always considered him a great leader despite the controversial issues that arose... For me Ben-Gurion remained."

## BG papers

(Continued from page 1)

The Tel Aviv District Court today (Sunday).

The two-storey Ben-Gurion house in Sderot Keren Kayemet in Tel Aviv has been willed to the state, it is understood, and the city of Tel Aviv-Jaffa is likely to convert it into a museum. It contains Ben-Gurion's large library, amassed over the years, and also several sculptures of Ben-Gurion.

Much of Ben-Gurion's library is still in his green prefabricated hut home at Kibbutz Sde Boker, where he did most of his historical research and writing in the past decade. There are thousands of pages of the diaries and notebooks that Ben-Gurion kept in long-handled throughout his long public career, and which he used for his histories.

Friends of the family last night said that Ben-Gurion's will detailed his wishes as to the disposal of his papers, manuscripts and books, and that the Government of Israel will be a prime executor. Most of the literary and historical manuscripts, as well as the library of Sde Boker — as distinct from state papers — will be housed in a special building planned for some time by the Negev Foundation which operates the Midrasa.

Negev Foundation Chairman Yacov Jacobson told this reporter last night of plans to expedite a joint project with the University of the Negev for a special study centre there to house the Ben-Gurion collection. It will probably become part of a broader memorial project in the college, he said.

## Labour Party meeting postponed

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party postponed a meeting scheduled last night (the day of the Ben-Gurion funeral) of the Central Committee will be postponed.

The Party Secretary-General, Aharon Yadlin, issued the following statement: "The Labour Party is bereaved and bows its head at the death of David Ben-Gurion, the man who dynamically fulfilled the vision of our renaissance and was the architect of renewed Jewish sovereignty, a great visionary, one in his generation and a symbol for the future ages."

## West Germans due for funeral

An official West Germany delegation is expected to arrive today to participate in the funeral of David Ben-Gurion. It will be headed by Dr. Hans-Joachim Vogel, Minister of Housing and City Planning. Dr. Vogel, former mayor of Munich, was in Israel over a year ago when he accompanied the coffin of the Israeli sportsman murdered in the Olympic massacres.

## Labour Exchange's Rizeman dies at 52

ASEKELON. — Zalman Rizeman, late director of the Labour Exchange's Southern District, was buried here on Friday, after suffering a fatal heart attack.

## DAVID BEN-GURION

the First Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of the State of Israel.

## DAVID BEN-GURION

whose vision incorporated a unique understanding of the central role of science in the State he helped to create.

## DAVID BEN-GURION

the Architect of the State of Israel.

## Six more letter bombs found

TEL AVIV. — Six more letter bombs were discovered and dismantled by security men at the Communications Ministry's mail sorting centre here on Friday. All six arrived by air from Italy and were addressed to persons in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa.

This brings to 16 the number of letter bombs discovered since the latest wave started last week.

## Boy killed when tractor overturns

RAMLE. — A 13-year-old boy was killed yesterday when a tractor overturned at Moshav Pedeza, near here. The boy, Aharon Idel, was riding on the fender. The driver, Yosef Sanabho, 26, and his wife, Esther 25, who was seated on the other fender, were seriously injured.

## Man killed when car hits lamp-post

TEL AVIV. — A local man was killed here on Friday afternoon when his car hit a lamp-post in Derech Hashalom.

The man, Eliezer Laor, 50, died soon after being admitted to the Sheba Hospital in Tel Hashomer. Two passengers who were with him in the car were unharmed.

## Murder suspect turns himself in

ACRE. — A Haifa man suspected of murdering a shopkeeper in Mak'r village, near here, last week gave himself up to Deputy Communications Minister, Shleik Jaber Mu'addi.

Ahmed Abou Haidm Taha, 52, was wanted by police following the gunning down of Mohammed Assad Milham, 52, and the father of ten in his shop last Thursday. On Friday morning, he appeared at the home of Shleik Mu'addi in Yafa village. He said he had spent the night hiding in the Akhmad forest. Shleik Mu'addi called the police and Taha was brought before the Magistrate's Court in Acre. He was remanded for 15 days.

## Zorea temporary Army Ombudsman

ALUF (Res.) Meir Zorea, head of the Lands Administration, has been appointed to fill in for Ray-Ahuf (Res.) Haim Lakov as Army Ombudsman while the latter serves on the Commission of Inquiry into the recent war. The appointment was approved last week by the Knesset Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee.

## Nature Society resumes hikes

The Nature Protection Society is making every effort to "return" to normal, despite the fact that most of its guides are still in the army, a spokesman said over the weekend.

The latest edition of the Society's magazine, "Teva va-Aretz," containing hiking suggestions from the Golan Heights to Sinai, is now coming off the press and will soon be available to members. Also, registration has begun for the society's organized tours of Wadi Kelt in the Judean Desert. (The tours are held each year to honour the memory of Sgan-Ahuf Zvi Ofer, who was killed in a clash with Fatah terrorists in the valley almost five years ago.)

## Nobel science winner denies ties with Nazis

AMSTERDAM (INA). — Austrian Nobel Prize winner Professor Konrad Lorenz in an interview with Dutch television denied charges of his alleged Nazi past and said that he had not written in 1940 that the Nordic race was superior but had only warned against the dangers of "domestication." He added that he used Nazi racial terminology only for the sake of being better understood.

British Professor Nico Tinbergen, also interviewed, and a longtime friend of Lorenz, attributed his friend's actions to his "political naivety." However, Tinbergen, who is to share this year's Nobel Prize for science with Lorenz, urged the Austrian psychologist to make a full apology for his actions before accepting the Nobel Prize in Stockholm in December.

## Labour Exchange's Rizeman dies at 52

ASEKELON. — Zalman Rizeman, late director of the Labour Exchange's Southern District, was buried here on Friday, after suffering a fatal heart attack.

Born in Galicia 52 years ago, Zalman Rizeman came to Israel in 1948 and settled in Ashkelon. He had worked for the Labour Ministry's Employment Service from 1951 until the time of his death.

He leaves a wife and three daughters.

# Labour differs over whether new platform replaces Galili Paper

The political debate scheduled for tomorrow by the Labour Party's Central Committee has been postponed because of the funeral of David Ben-Gurion.

Meanwhile, the 14-point political programme submitted to the Central Committee on Wednesday as a compromise between the hawkish and dovish views in the party, came in for mixed comment from party leaders on TV's news review on Friday night.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban said he would regard the programme, if adopted, as the "sole binding document" on the party — displacing the Galili Paper drafted before the war. The Galili Paper called for stepped up settlement in the territories administered since 1967.

Mr. Eban said that, more than any previous document, the new programme made clear Israel's readiness for territorial compromise.

He said that in the prevailing circumstances it was not desirable that the programme go into detail; it was preferable to make do with "algebraic definitions" — namely, advancement of peace, defensible borders, and no return to the June 4, 1967 boundaries. The Government should have scope for thought and manoeuvre, he said.

Deputy Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi — of the party's ex-Raf wing — differed. He said the principles of the new programme neither contradicted nor annulled the Galili Paper. The "oral law" which had been part of the Labour-Alignment platform in the last general election established the need for secure strategic borders, he noted; "there was no contradiction between this and the new programme's formula of defensible borders. Nor of the new programme's contradiction of the Galili Paper on policy in the territories and settlement, since this position remained in the new document."

Taking the opposite stand, Labour M.K. Arye Eliaz asserted that the new programme clearly and totally annulled the Galili Paper. Admittedly, it was couched in vague terms and could be all things to all men. But its general spirit was more moderate and realistic and was responsive to the feelings in the public and party of those who no longer wished to suffer the "intra-algebraic, obfuscation, and unwillingness for compromise" which, he said, were expressed in pre-war Labour Party documents.

The new programme was also welcomed on Friday by Mapam Health Minister Victor Shentov, at a rally in Kibbutz Kfar Masara. The 14-point draft brought the Labour Party closer to reality and strengthened its partnership with Mapam, he said. Mapam will now prepare its own "principles," he said and the final Alignment platform will then be formulated after talks between the two parties. Mr. Shentov said the "Galili Paper died the first day of the war." (INA)

# ..and Liberals adopt less hawkish line than Herut partners

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Liberal Party on Friday came out with a far less "hawkish" policy than its Herut partner in the Gahal bloc has hitherto supported.

The Liberal Party Executive came out in favour of Israel attending the peace conference, and voted by nine to seven for territorial compromises in Sinai, as long as these do not jeopardize the country's security.

The party, while it usually bows to Herut in Gahal, nevertheless plays an influential role in the new Likud union embracing Gahal, the State List and the Free Centre. The Party's Executive had devoted three sessions to debating its policy stand.

The second disagreement came when the Tel Aviv branch leader Yitzhak Berman urged accepting border adjustments if the U.S. promised to establish military bases in Israel. This earned only the vote of Yedidya Be'eri of the Ramat Gan branch. Dr. Rimalt's referendum proposal earned eight votes for a two-thirds majority.

Liberal M.K. Yosef Tamir on Friday night told a TV interview that he regarded the resolutions as turning point in his party's political path.

## NRP to demand peace talks

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

National Religious Party leader Yitzhak Raphael M.K. last night said the NRP will insist on being party to the discussions on the forthcoming Geneva Conference, and wishes to be represented on the Israeli delegation to the talks with the Arabs.

Speaking to a party meeting in Jerusalem, Dr. Raphael said the party will no longer be satisfied with being a part-time Government partner. As the second largest party in the ruling Labour-centred coalition it will henceforth insist on being a full participant in the formulation of crucial Government policies.

Noting that "collective responsibility means first and foremost full participation," he said the NRP will no longer agree to being presented the narrow majority for specifying, with faits accomplis.

The party, while it usually bows to Herut in Gahal, nevertheless plays an influential role in the new Likud union embracing Gahal, the State List and the Free Centre. The Party's Executive had devoted three sessions to debating its policy stand.

## DAVID BEN-GURION

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the Architect of the State of Israel.



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# 'Torture can't be forgiven'

## Lt.-colonel describes meeting with Ismail

An Israeli lieutenant-colonel who spent 42 days in Egyptian captivity tells in an interview published in Friday's 'Ma'ariv' of a discussion he had with Egypt's War Minister, Ahmed Ismail Ali, under the glare of television lights.

The Israeli, Sgan-Aluf Assaf Yaguri, was the highest ranking I.D.F. officer to be captured by the Egyptians in the Yom Kippur war. After weeks of solitary confinement, interrupted only by frequent interrogations accompanied by torture, S/A Yaguri was taken one day to an unknown destination. When the blindfold was removed from his eyes, he found himself seated in a hall with other Israeli prisoners.

"Somebody shouted 'attention' and we rose except for some boys in the back row who pretended not to hear," he said. "The guards pulled them to their feet and an impressive array of senior Egyptian officers entered the room, headed by War Minister Ismail, and the Chief of Staff, Lt.-General Sa'ad Eddin Shazli."

"Ismail, a well-built man in a starched uniform, spoke for about 20 minutes," S/A Yaguri recalled. "He said something like this: 'I am the Egyptian Minister of War. I come to give you good news. You are about to be released. You will be returned to your country in groups. And before you return home, I would like to explain a few things to you. We started this war because Sinai is our land. It was taken from us with bloodshed and it will return to us with bloodshed. You can tell your commanders that we are a nation of about 40 million people. And each day another 10,000 Egyptians are born. Which means

# Water rates to jump 20%

Water rates are to go up by 20 per cent on January 1, the Water Commission spokesman said on Friday. The decision to raise the rates to meet increased fuel costs was approved by the Knesset Finance Committee last week.

The Water Commissioner, Me'ahem Kantor, told the Committee that higher costs will add some 11,200 to the country's annual water bill next year — a 20 per cent increase. He suggested this be borne equally by all consumers. The Commissioner also stressed the need for increased water conservation; he told the Committee a plan is now being worked out to cut consumption by 10 per cent.

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# J'lem Betar trounces Hapoel 5-1

By PAUL KOHEN  
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Jerusalem Betar yesterday trounced a badly decimated Hapoel 5-1 with four goals in the second half, before 6,000 fans at the YMCA Stadium.

Missing from the Jerusalem Hapoel first team were goalkeeper Yehuda Tuval, Eli Ben Rimoi, Shlomo Mahtabi, Avraham Alkobi, Yitzhak Marill, Leon Azulai and Shlomo Mizrahi.

"We made no request to the army to release our players, as we do not think this is the right time for that," Yitzhak Meshulam, a member of Jerusalem Hapoel's Secretariat, said last night. "Also it gives our young players a chance at top class football," he added.

The Jerusalem Betar goals were scored by Shalom Avitan in the 16th and 56th minutes, David Ishay in the 56th and 80th minutes and a Hapoel own goal by Ali Othman. Zion Turjeman netted for Hapoel just before halftime. Avitan, a newcomer to Jerusalem Betar this season, scored two goals for Betar last week.

Kfar Saba Hapoel and Tel Aviv Maccabi also scored their second wins and together with Betar are the only three clubs with full points after two National League matches.

Israel Vogel again scored two goals for Kfar Saba Hapoel in the 12th and 44th minutes, to put paid to Tel Aviv Betar. The Kfar Saba team clearly had the edge over Betar, now coached by former national team trainer Edmond Smilowitz.

Dror Barnur scored for the second week in succession to give Tel Aviv Maccabi a 1-0 win over newly promoted Hadera Hapoel. A crowd of 10,000 turned out at the Bloomfield Stadium, but saw an uninspiring match. Barnur scored the winner after 10 minutes.

Jaffa Maccabi scored a useful 1-0 away win over Petah Tikva Hapoel, thanks to a 54th minute goal by Moshe Onana. The result marked the

# demonstration by families of missing soldiers dispersed by police

People were called in on Friday morning to break up a demonstration of families of missing soldiers after they disrupted traffic in Jerusalem. Police used water hoses to disperse the crowd. Demonstrators were arrested, but all were released soon after on their own recognizance.

The demonstration was held along Rehov Ruppiner, outside the Prime Minister's office, where the families of missing soldiers gathered to see the Prime Minister. Such a demonstration is illegal, but the families of missing soldiers claim that they had met with the Defence Minister, and that they had met with the Defence Minister's staff.

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# 'Gov't should probe Arab war crimes'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Government was urged yesterday to set up an international inquiry commission into war crimes perpetrated by the Arab armies against defenceless Israeli prisoners of war.

The demand came from the Actions Committee for Rescuing the Prisoners. Its secretary, Moshe Barnea, said the Government should make negotiations with the Arab rulers conditional on strict observance of the case-law obligations concerning return of Israeli POWs, finding the missing, and retrieving the bodies of soldiers in no-man's land.

# Pilot who downed missile bound for Tel Aviv thought it was slow plane

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Kelt missile fired at Tel Aviv by an Egyptian plane in the opening hour of the Yom Kippur War was downed by an Israeli pilot over the sea as it was already diving towards its target with a ton of explosives in its warhead.

The incident was described by the pilot in an interview published in 'Ha'aretz' on Friday.

The young pilot, whose name was not given, said he was home Yom Kippur morning when he was alerted by phone to report to his base. His biggest worry as he drove there with some other pilots he picked up on the way was being stoned by religious elements for driving on Yom Kippur.

At one point they were shot at, but since the windows of the car were rolled up against the possibility of stones they did not hear the imprecations being hurled at them.

About 2 p.m., with the outbreak

# Dutch hoopsters beat T.A. team

TEL AVIV. — The Dutch basketball champions Levi's-Haarlem beat Tel Aviv Maccabi 85-84, after trailing 32-50 at halftime, in the first leg of their European Cup for Champions tie in Holland.

The game will be played at the Yad Elihu Sports Palace on Thursday.

The Dutch piled on heavy pressure in the second half and went into the lead at 83-81. With two seconds to go until the final bell, Israel was awarded two penalty throws. Maccabi's Eli Pless could have equalized and brought about an extension of play, but landed only one throw.

Brodie scored 20 points, Pless 19 and Menkin 17 for Maccabi. Smith was top scorer for Haarlem with 32 points and Akerbaum scored 22 points.

# Aussies beat U.S. in Davis Cup final

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP). — Two tennis greats out of Australia's golden past, John Newcombe and Rod Laver, cut down America's top-ranked ace in dramatic marathon battles on Friday to give their country an imposing 2-0 lead in the Davis Cup challenge round.

Newcombe, 25, in semi-retirement a year ago, struck the devastating first blow by beating big Stan Smith in a three-hour seven-minute thriller, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

Then the aging, bandy-legged Laver, 35, winner of two grand slams and 11 major championships, relied upon the skills of another ace to overpower scrambling Tom Gorman, 8-10, 8-6, 6-8, 6-4, 6-1.

# Peres: More private trucks to be allowed

Transport Minister Shimon Peres announced on Friday that private transport companies will be allowed to operate under current emergency. (Since the nation's commercial port has been controlled by the Emergency Economic Authority.)

Peres told a meeting of Trucking and Transport officials in Tel Aviv that every company can organize at least 20 trucks to be allowed to operate during the national emergency. Smaller companies that are not authorized to operate will also be authorized.

A decision was taken following repeated complaints by firms that centralized control of commercial transport by the Ministry was causing severe bottlenecks in the industry.

# If of imported trucks cleared over weekend

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A start on clearing congestion was made over the weekend when about half of the 350 trucks still sitting were removed.

Trucks, which had been put in Europe to help ease the fuel transport shortage, attracted few buyers among country's truckers and instead went to the ports for weeks.

The Transport Ministry said it would try to sell them to other buyers.

# Motor vehicle insurance up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Insurance rates for all motor vehicles, including cars and scooters, went up yesterday, December 1.

Increases are 20 per cent for most types of comprehensive insurance, and 30 per cent for the deductible — the portion of the damage that the motorist pays although he is insured — has been raised from 10 to 30 per cent.

The increases were effective at the beginning of last year.

New rates apply to all policies renewed or renewed after today.

Of policies in force now, it makes any additional payment.

# Alleg won't drive on Saturdays

Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem said Saturday is the 'day of rest' for his official car, a Muntz. He said yesterday, replying to a question in the Jerusalem Religious Council, that the mandatory week carless day for all city residents would be observed by him.

Kollek said he would not drive on the Sabbath.

# Druse arrested for illegal entry to new territories

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KUNEITRA. — Several dozen Druse residents of the Golan Heights have been arrested on charges of illegal entry into the Druse villages captured during the October War. They claimed to have intended to visit relatives and friends they had not seen since the Six Day War, when their own villages were captured by Israel forces. Entry into the newly captured areas requires a special permit.



A member of Moshav Ativ works on repairs at the ski lift on Mount Harmon. (Starphoto)

# Eban says renewed war is not inevitable

TEL AVIV. — Foreign Minister Abba Eban said on Friday night that he does not believe the breakdown of the talks between Israel and Egyptian officers at Km. 101 must necessarily lead to renewed fighting on the Egyptian front.

Speaking in an interview on Israel TV, Mr. Eban said the hope of resuming the talks at Km. 101 has not been abandoned, and is currently being examined, among others, by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. "If this fails," Mr. Eban added, "we should certainly consider the possibility of placing the question

# Almogi 'would consider' top Histadrut post

TEL AVIV. — Labour Minister Yoel Almogi said on Friday night that he would seriously consider serving as secretary-general of the Histadrut if he were offered the post.

Speaking on the Army Radio, Mr. Almogi said several people had told him he should take up the post recently vacated following the resignation last month of Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, but that he had not yet been approached by his party leadership. He added that he has no intention of actively seeking the position.

Mr. Almogi is presently the Alignment candidate for Haifa mayor. (Him)

# ORDER REGARDING TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS — FUNERAL OF DAVID BEN-GURION

Under my powers as Controller of Road Transport, I hereby order as follows:

a. TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS IN JERUSALEM During the lying in state, from 6 a.m. on Sunday, December 2, 1973, until after the funeral on Monday, December 3, 1973:

Rehov Rothschild — closed to all traffic except vehicles specially permitted.

Rehov Kaplan — one-way: traffic direction, from the University junction, except for special buses, which will enter at the Museum junction.

DURING CEREMONY AT THE CATAFALQUE, DECEMBER 3, 1973

From 6 a.m. until the departure of the funeral procession, Rehov Rothschild and Rehov Ruppiner (section between Sderot Herzl and Sderot Ben-Zvi) will be closed to traffic, except vehicles specially permitted (indicated by windshield sticker).

From 8 a.m. (start of ceremony) until the end of the funeral procession, Sderot Herzl will be closed to traffic between the "Hamashbir" junction and Ruppiner junction.

STREETS WHICH WILL BE ONE-WAY

Rehov Kiryat Moshe (traffic direction, east to west) Sderot Herzl, from Mt. Herzl to Ruppiner junction (traffic direction, north to south).

b. TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT On Monday, December 3, 1973, from 6 a.m., traffic towards Sde Boker will not be allowed on the route: Masabeh Sadeh/Sde Boker; nor on the route: Yeruham/Sde Boker; nor on the route: Mitzpeh Ramon/Sde Boker.

During this period, the police will control the traffic from Beer-sheva and Dimona, and on these routes will permit local traffic only going to settlements other than Sde Boker.

M. BATELAI  
Controller of Road Transport  
Jerusalem and Southern Districts

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## War powers bill may permit Nixon to order Vietnam bombing

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said on Friday that war powers legislation passed by the Congress may make it possible for President Nixon to order new bombing in Indochina in the event of a new major North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam.

Though indicating he would likely oppose the idea, Schlesinger said the State Department is examining such a possibility.

The war powers legislation would give Nixon the authority to send U.S. forces into combat abroad for 60 days before congressional authorization had to be obtained.

The bill became law over President Nixon's veto last month.

Schlesinger told a news conference: "I think the intent of Congress is quite clear."

He referred to a discussion over whether the new bill supercedes earlier legislation flatly banning any U.S. military action in Indochina after last August 15.

An interpretation that the bill opens the way for Nixon to order bombing resumed would be paradoxical because the obvious aim of the new legislation is to restrict the President's powers to send the U.S. into battle without congressional approval.

Schlesinger said the question is "being looked into" by experts at the State Department. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger acknowledged a study was under way "to see that policies that are being pursued will be consistent with the intentions of Congress."

Schlesinger restated his belief that Nixon would go to Congress for authority to act if North Vietnam launches a big thrust in South Vietnam.

South Vietnamese officials have been predicting a general offensive by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong for the dry season of 1974. The dry season begins in late December and continues through June.

## Kissinger starts scholarship fund with Nobel prize

WASHINGTON (AP). — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is using his \$60,000 Nobel Peace Prize money to establish a scholarship fund for children of American servicemen killed or missing in action in Indochina.

"I believe that the prize is its own justification," he said in a letter to the Peace Prize committee in Oslo. "Recognition for having contributed to the cause of peace is far more gratifying than any remuneration."

Kissinger said Ambassador Thomas R. Byrne will accept the prize on his behalf at the award ceremony this month.

Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi politburo member, were awarded the prize jointly on October 15 for negotiating the Vietnam ceasefire. After Kissinger indicated his acceptance, Tho rejected the prize, saying the U.S. and South Vietnam had continued to commit serious violations of the agreement.

## Faisal said likely to visit Soviet

KUWAIT (AP). — King Faisal of Saudi Arabia is expected to visit the Soviet Union within the next two weeks, the Kuwait daily newspaper "Al Siyassah" reported yesterday.

The paper did not give the source of the report, but a spokesman at the Saudi Embassy in Beirut said "this is highly unlikely."

The paper said the Saudi authorities last week released 1,800 political prisoners, most of whom were described as Communists.

## PLANE IS HIJACKED 3 HOURS

GENEVA (Reuters). — A Swiss teenager seized a Swiss airliner at pistol point over Geneva yesterday and held it for nearly three hours before police overpowered him, an airport spokesman said.

The youth, whose name was given only as Buchholz, aged about 18, took over the Swissair DC-8 shortly before it touched down at Geneva on a flight from Zurich to Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast. He let the 145 passengers and 11 of the 15 crew leave after the plane landed at Geneva, and demanded a ticket for New York from Swissair officials.

Then he asked to speak to four journalists. Three Geneva plainclothes police men and a Swissair security guard, posing as newsmen, boarded the plane and overpowered him.

The teenager, who was armed with a small calibre pistol, gave up without a struggle, an airport official said. The police reasoned with him, arguing there was no point in his going to New York as he would only be put in jail there. Officials said he was in a nervous state. He made varying and imprecise demands while bargaining with two airline officials.

## Bomb-laden cars explode in Ulster

BELFAST (UPI). — Two bomb-laden cars exploded Friday night in a main square of Lisburn, a town 12 km. south of Belfast which is the British Army's Northern Ireland headquarters. Police said no one was hurt.

A warning telephone call enabled troops to evacuate the area before the blasts, which wrecked buildings around the square.



Edward M. Kennedy Jr. left Georgetown Hospital in Washington D.C. on Friday, fitted with an artificial right leg. His leg had been amputated to arrest the development of bone cancer. His father, Sen. Edward Kennedy, stands slightly behind his 12-year-old son, his mother Joan in front of him. (AP radiophoto)

## Lebanese arms dealer may be victim of Middle East war

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT PARIS. — The police believe that "Kamouh the Magnificent," the multi-millionaire Lebanese arms dealer who disappeared about a fortnight ago, may be a victim of "the secret Arab-Israeli war in Europe."

Antoine Kamouh was born 44 years ago in Conakry, Guinea, where his Lebanese parents had settled. But when Guinea, a former French colony, broke with France in 1960 at independence, he quit the country and came to Paris.

A slim handsome super-salesman, gambler and night-club prince, Kamouh led a fantastic existence in recent years.

He rode about in a chauffeur-driven silver Rolls Royce with Swiss number plates. He owned villas on the Riviera and had a suite at the Hotel Crillon, one of the world's most exclusive addresses. But he was never far away from the telephone which brought him ceaseless calls from New York, Cairo, Zurich and Geneva.

These calls were made by arms dealers, for Kamouh acted as a middle man between them and certain Arab governments.

On November 14 he went to visit a friend in Rue Royale, next to the Navy Ministry, and after making three telephone calls left for a rendez-vous. His last words to his friend were: "We will have dinner at nine tonight at the

Prince de Galles Hotel." That was the last anybody saw of "Kamouh the Magnificent."

His family reported his disappearance to the police next day, but there have been few clues to his fate although nobody here would be surprised if he had been assassinated by some of his numerous enemies.

It is said that before the Middle East war started a Palestine terrorist rang him up demanding a large sum of money. He refused, and it is possible that the terrorist struck back at him.

Equally possible, Kamouh might have been shot by Israeli agents here, it is said.

Kamouh, whose name has been linked to the French Mirage sales to Libya, dealt only in modern heavy equipment like fighter bombers, tanks, submarines and frigates.

He put his money into night clubs. He was a great gambler and there is always the possibility that he clashed with a Corsican casino czar, who is every bit as deadly as any Israeli agent or Palestinian terrorist.

The disappearance of Kamouh has thrown his business colleagues into near panic, for many of his highly lucrative deals can only be clinched by him personally.

Meanwhile, a couple of chauffeurs daily wipe down and polish his two Rolls Royces, his Ferrari and Lamborghini in case he returns as suddenly as he vanished.

## NIXON TO CHANGE LEGAL STAFF

WASHINGTON. — The White House yesterday prepared to reshuffle its legal defence staff in an effort to bolster President Nixon's credibility after the buffeting of the Watergate scandal.

The latest embarrassment for the President came on Friday, when yet another former presidential aide, Egli "Bud" Krogh, pleaded guilty to federal charges in connection with the 1971 break-in at the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

As a result of the guilty plea, burglary charges against Krogh brought by a Los Angeles County Grand Jury in the Ellsberg break-in will be dropped. This will clear the way for the former head of the White House "plumbers" squad to testify for the State against former White House aides John Ehrlichman, David Young and G. Gordon Liddy.

Nixon's decision to purge his own lawyers was apparently prompted by his discontent at the handling of the Watergate case at the special court headed by U.S. District Judge John Sirica.

Major changes include the possible replacement of Fred Buzhardt as its chief, although the White House said on Friday that Buzhardt remains in charge of the Watergate case.

When Deputy Press Secretary General L. Warren was asked about Buzhardt's status, he responded that Nixon "respects the work of all his lawyers but the workload has been phenomenal."

When asked whether Buzhardt remained in charge of the Watergate case, Warren first responded, "I don't know if I could say who the chief adviser on the Watergate matter is at this time." But some minutes later, after a note was handed to him, Warren said he wanted to make clear that "Fred Buzhardt is indeed still in charge."

Judge Sirica said on Friday that four of Nixon's subpoenaed tapes could be turned over to the Grand Jury immediately. He granted a request by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski that there be no delay in the Grand Jury's hearing the tapes. The judge said it was up to Jaworski when the tapes would be heard. All four tapes are of meetings between Nixon and his former counsel, John Dean III. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

## Dead farmer linked to Mengele

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters). — Long-standing speculation on the whereabouts of Nazi concentration camp doctor Joseph Mengele revived here with conflicting reports about the death of an elderly farmer, apparently of German descent, in a remote township on the Brazil-Paraguay border.

In an unconfirmed report, the Brazilian News Agency "Jornal do Brasil" said on Friday that an elderly man identified as Albert Friedrich was tortured and murdered at his home at Ponta Pora, Brazil.

The agency quoted police sources at Ponta Pora as saying the man, aged between 65 and 70, could be Mengele.

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**Subscription Concerts begin at 7.30 p.m.**

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JERUSALEM: Buses 5, 15, 22, and bus to Mt. Scopus  
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**For all series: In Tel Aviv, the Bonus Concert, Organ Recital, Valery Maitsky, will take place at 7.00 p.m.**

## Chinese to head Security Council

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Ambassador Huang Hua of China was to become President of the U.N. Security Council yesterday under the system of monthly alphabetical rotation among all 15 member countries.

Mehta — conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic the past 12 seasons — will travel to Israel this week, the spokesman said.

## OPEN LETTER Israel's Enemy Crisis

### WHAT MAKES A PIECE OF EARTH ARAB LAND?

So much hullabaloo has polluted "public opinion" by the Arabs' demand: "ISRAEL MUST WITHDRAW FROM ALL ARAB LANDS, BEFORE OIL WILL FLOW FROM THE MIDEAST," that one must first know what the Arabs are talking about, lest one become entrapped by Hitler's contention "repeat a lie loud and often and it's accepted as 'fact' by the unsuspecting public."

WHAT, therefore, are the real facts? WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

- 1) Palestine was never, in all history, an Arab state. (The area was, prior to 1900, a Jewish state)
- 2) Prior to 1922 Jordan was a part (3/4) of Palestine, (not "Arab land")
- 3) Prior to 1948, neither East Jerusalem nor the West Bank were part of Jordan (not "Arab land")
- 4) The Gaza area of Palestine was never any part of Egypt (not "Arab land")
- 5) The Sinai peninsula was never an "Arab State" or essential part of Egypt. For 400 years prior to 1900 Sinai was a colony of Turkey. After 1900 Egypt "by acts of aggression against Turkey" dominated the "Suez" in Sinai but never permitted them to become citizens of Egypt.

To understand what the Arabs really mean by "Israel's withdrawal" one must examine the statements of Sadat and the "Palestine-platform" which in effect seeks to destroy the State of Israel entirely, and establish what was once called "Palestine" by the Romans, as an Arab State.

The mere fact that French-speaking people live in Quebec doesn't make that area French. No Frenchmen in New Orleans were deprived of their homes by the Louisiana purchase; nor Helsinki deprived of their igloos by the Alaskan purchase; nor changes in city, county and state boundaries or political control.

LIKEWISE, not a single inch of ground, not a single home was taken from any Arab by Israel's re-establishment in 1947. There was not a single "Arab-refugee" before Egypt and Jordan invaded "Palestine" in 1948 in defiance of the U.N. "partition-plan"; and never in Egypt proper.

If Russia were to control the Suez area, WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO AMERICA'S Mediterranean fleet? Would America be at the mercy of Russia, just as we are now at the mercy of the oil blackmail methods presently employed.

THE WORLD MAY HAVE AN "ENERGY-CRISIS," BUT ISRAEL HAS AN ENEMY CRISIS which is much worse!

Am. Ed. League for a Secure Israel  
Sol. A. Dann, Chairman  
Nov. 19, 1973

NOTE: Copies of our leaflet-maps, briefly describing Israel's history in capsule form, are available FREE for the asking. — Write our Co-Chairman Hy Wile, 101 Greystone Ave., Kansas City, Kansas 66103.

## IS POMPIDOU TELLING THE WHOLE TRUTH?

## Mystery grows as the lights begin to dim in Paris

By JACK MAURICE  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — This "city of light" has been plunged into semi-darkness at night for an unknown period as the nation starts wondering if the government is telling the whole truth about its oil supply position.

The Friday nation-wide radio and television broadcast by Premier Pierre Messmer announced several restrictions like lower car speeds and a cut-back on night lighting. Television programmes will end at 11 o'clock instead of midnight — but his message spelled out "there is nothing to worry about."

The independent morning "Combat" said in a front-page editorial, "Obviously the French Government imagines that the Europeans, like public opinion here, are more naive than they really are."

There is a growing awareness that — as the conservative morning "Aurore" pointed out yesterday — "surely nobody believes that France can swim in petrol while her neighbours run dry."

But the government is doing its best to spread and maintain this belief. Sunday motoring will be permitted, according to M. Messmer, because the actual oil saving made by banning it would be negligible. Commentators were quick to point out this morning that this being the case, why close down television

at eleven at night — surely this step is only a mere gesture?

The government repudiated the one o'clock television news by saying that the daily saving by cutting back television would be 65,000 kilowatt hours, enough to light a small town for 12 hours.

Meanwhile, according to the latest Independent Sotheby's public opinion poll, 65 per cent of the French people "no longer believe in an isolated foreign policy and want a united European stance." Fifty-six per cent thought that France's Middle East policy had suffered a setback.

The poll concluded that President Pompidou's Middle East policy had "disillusioned the nation." People were glad Pompidou had suggested regular summit meetings of the European "Nine." In other words, the French had become Europeans in outlook while the government was still following Gaullist nationalist policies.

There is little doubt that the current crisis is causing tensions in unexpected places, and notably between Paris and Moscow.

President Pompidou has not appointed the way the two super-powers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union have dealt with each other directly over the Middle East conflict without consulting Paris. There is a hot line in the Elysee Palace

linking up with the Kremlin.

It has remained unused. Foreign Minister Michel Jobert made a scathing attack on the two super-powers in the National Assembly earlier this week that the Palace had to hastily condemn.

President Pompidou had not panned or cancelled his forthcoming visit to Moscow early next month.

The Soviet Government has expressed with French attitudes has itself authorised the Soviet vet criticism of France's de Gaulle came to power in 1958.

But French anger at being out of the attempt to bring crisis will make it easier for government here to join a European move which could weaken the oil coming to the Soviet Union.

For there have been some serious moves in Africa over the last few months. For example, the old Bongo of Gabon has said he will no longer sell uranium, the old Bongo, and President de Gaulle has said the

about his copper and uranium. The forced darkness is caused by the oil threat, it is said, throwing new light on French relationships with her partners.

## Gettys to pay \$3.4m. ransom

ROME (UPI). — A representative of the family of oil billionaire J. Paul Getty has arrived in Rome to pay a demanded \$3.4m. ransom to the alleged kidnappers of Getty's 17-year-old grandson, J. Paul Getty III, family spokesman said yesterday.

A lawyer for the missing youth's mother, Mrs. Gail Harris, said J. Paul Getty II, the youth's father, had agreed to pay the ransom demanded by the kidnappers.

"The family representative is in Rome waiting for the kidnappers to get in touch with him and work out the final arrangements," the spokesman said.

## Skylab receives laser beam

SPACE CENTRE, Houston (AP). — Skylab 3's astronauts yesterday easily spotted a laser beam flashed at them from earth in a test to determine if ground-based lasers might one day be used by a spaceship for guidance.

"Got it loud and clear," commander Gerald B. Smith reported, as the laser was triggered by scientists at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Centre, Greenbelt, Maryland. "It appears like a little green spot, flashing about three cycles a second."

## Conductor Mehta accepts I.D.F. call

LOS ANGELES (UPI). — Conductor Zubin Mehta has accepted an invitation from the Israeli High Command to conduct a special concert by the Israeli Philharmonic, a spokesman of the Los Angeles Philharmonic said on Friday.

Mehta — conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic the past 12 seasons — will travel to Israel this week, the spokesman said.

## New Greek regime won't charge Papadopoulos

ATHENS. — The new Greek regime does not plan to prosecute deposed President George Papadopoulos, an official source said yesterday.

The 54-year-old former colonel, who led the 1967 military coup and headed the government until he was overthrown last Sunday, was no longer under house arrest and was free to move around. But he remained in his rented seaside villa 20 miles from Athens because "he is afraid something might happen to him," a source close to his family said. His future plans were not known.

Despite several leniency measures adopted last week, several hundred persons are being kept in Athens jails by the new regime of President Phaedon Giziadis. Suspected leftist

students are still being hunted by the security police.

One of the regime's first acts was to free three former political prisoners under house arrest and release 100 students from jails in Athens. But the government has said it will not tolerate anyone opposing its rule.

Publishers were warned against the word "elections" must not appear in print and that no opinion should be made on when theocracy will be restored in the country.

The 1974 austere budget of the government was announced yesterday. The government ordered Greek universities to close tomorrow because order has not been fully restored.

## Papua-New Guinea now autonomous

PORT MORESBY (Reuters). — Papua-New Guinea, one of the world's last primitive lands, assumed self government from Australia during a ceremony yesterday in this sweltering port town.

Restaurants and licensed premises were closed from selling liquor as 37-year-old Chief Minister Michael Somare took formal responsibility for his 2.5 million people from the former Australian Administrator, Leslie Johnson.

The gathering of about 50 people was the only official function to mark self-government and the beginning of the road to full independence for the Pacific nation, expected some time next year or in 1975.

## Cyprus to release Arab terrorists

NICOSIA (UPI). — Seven Palestinian serving seven-year jail terms for terrorist attacks will be released, sources close to the government said yesterday.

The seven Arabs, whose names were demanded by three Arab jockeys of a KLM jumbo jet a year ago, were sentenced by a court July 27 for blowing up the offices of the Israeli ambassador in Nicosia and for attacking an Israeli plane on April 9.

Legal sources said President Archbishop Makarios will grant seven Arabs amnesty and will deport them to Egypt or Libya.

## ISRAEL — Never an Arab Land

One of the myths related to the Arab-Israeli conflict is that Israel and the whole of Mandatory Palestine before it was stolen from the Arabs as a result of imperialist machinations and settled by alien Jews.

The fact is that until the defeat of the Turkish Ottoman Empire during World War I, there was no geopolitical entity called Palestine, no Arab nation lived on this soil and no national claim was ever made to the territory by any group other than the Jews.

Between the expulsion of the Jews by Rome in 70 to 132 C.J. and the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, Palestine was occupied by fourteen conquerors over thirteen centuries. The following table shows the approximate historical periods of the various rulers of Palestine:

1. Israel Rule (Biblical period)	1350 B.C. to 586 B.C.
2. Babylonian Conquest	587 B.C. to 539 B.C.
3. Israel Autonomy (under Persian and Greco-Assyrian suzerainty)	538 B.C. to 168 B.C.
4. Revolt of the Maccabees	168 B.C. to 143 B.C.
5. Rule of the Hasmoneans and their successors	143 B.C. to 70 A.D.
6. Jewish Autonomy (under Roman and Byzantine suzerainty)	70 A.D. to 637 A.D.
7. Rule of Arab Caliphates	637 A.D. to 1072 A.D.
Mecca	637 A.D. to 661 A.D.
Umayyids	661 A.D. to 750 A.D.
Abbasids	750 A.D. to 870 A.D.
Fatimides	870 A.D. to 1071 A.D.
8. Seljuks Rule	1072 A.D. to 1098 A.D.
9. Crusaders	1099 A.D. to 1291 A.D.
Ayyubids	1175 A.D. to 1291 A.D.
10. Mameluke Rule	1291 A.D. to 1516 A.D.
11. Ottoman (Turks)	1516 A.D. to 1918 A.D.
12. British Mandate	1918 A.D. to 1948 A.D.

Thus, during the whole period of recorded history, Palestine was never ruled by the Arabs or by the Jews. The rule of the various Arab Caliphates which was a foreign Moslem rule, extended over a period of 432 years — Jewish rule of Palestine extended over a period of 2,000 years.

The inhabitants of the region consisted of the conquering soldiers and their slaves and only during the Arab conquest of the area were these diverse ethnic inhabitants compelled to accept Islam as the Arab tongue or be put to the sword. The Jews in fact are the sole survivors of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine who have maintained an uninterrupted link with the land since the dawn of recorded history.

### FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE MIDDLE EAST

Refugees. How many Refugees? 500 thousand Arabs left Israel during the period of the 1948 war. — 20 per cent of them soon found permanent homes in the Arab world (U.N. figures).

— 160 thousand remained in Israel. These are United Nations figures.

— 450 thousand Arabs are now citizens of Israel.

600 thousand Jews left Arab countries following the 1948 war.

— 100 per cent of them were helped to find permanent homes in Israel.

— 5 thousand still reside in Arab countries.

Who owned the land in Israel in May 1948?

8.6% — owned by Jews

3.3% — owned by Israeli Arabs

16.9% — owned by Arabs who had left

71.2% — public land owned by England, reverting to the State of Israel as its legal heir by U.N. action.

Am. Ed. League for a Secure Israel  
Sol. A. Dann, Chairman







CERTAIN people come to symbolize their time and serve posterity as a milestone marking the steps that humanity or a section of it took in their time. Such a man for the Jewish people was David Ben-Gurion, marking the creation of the state. And David Ben-Gurion was an outstanding example of a person who "made" history and, as reflected in the diaries he started keeping at a relatively early age and in his very first letters as a boy, who knew he was going to do so and bent his whole being to that purpose. Thus, he was also an outstanding example of Karl Jaspers' adage: "What Man is, he ultimately becomes through the cause which he has made his own."

In one of the infrequent public appearances of the last months of his life, at the 20th Bible Conference, Ben-Gurion summed up his credo, which he had frequently stressed and elaborated over seven decades of writing and of public life, as follows:

Four Biblical passages constitute Judaism and are the secret of its existence: Isaiah 45:7: "I, the Lord, do all these things"; Leviticus 19:18 and 25: "You shall love your neighbor as a Man like yourself... When an alien settles with you in your land... you shall love him as a Man like yourself"; Isaiah 42:6: "I, the Lord, have called you with righteous purpose... I have formed you and appointed you to be a covenant to all peoples, a beacon for the nations"; Isaiah 2:4 and Micah 2:3: "...nation shall not lift up sword against nation..."

The future of Israel and the Jewish people must base itself on the following three-point programme: *Aliya*, which will bring the majority of the Jewish people to Eretz Yisrael; *populating and building up the country's waste places*, of which there are plenty even in pre-1967 borders; *peace with our neighbours*, which depends not only on us but also on us.

David Ben-Gurion was born in Pionsk, then part of Russian Poland, on Tishri 17, 5647 (October 16, 1896). His father, Avigdor (Wil-

in "attics" of the homes of different Sages in nearby Lod, the caucuses of the Ben-Gurion group took place in a rented attic in Ramleh, now joined to Lod.

Even then Ben-Gurion disturbed many of his comrades when he said that in his view the establishment of political Zionism was more important than Marxist dialectics — pressing his later insistence on "mamlachtiut": the need for national and state considerations to take precedence over sectarian and partisan ones. Already then he stressed the obligation of every member to settle in Eretz Yisrael and the right of Jews to manage their own affairs without interference from the Diaspora. At the time the latter point referred mainly to the relations between the settlers and the representatives of Baron Edmond de Rothschild's Jewish Colonization Association, which was financing so much of the Jewish settlement activity here. In later years, however, and especially after the establishment of the State, the question of the extent to which Diaspora Jews generally and Diaspora Zionists particularly are "entitled" to "interfere" in — or at least speak up about — this country's "internal" affairs was to be a frequent bone of contention between them and the Ben-Gurion leadership.

In Petah Tikva and Rishon LeTzion, Ben-Gurion often had to make do with a single pitia a day which he ate in the afternoon. He also came down with malaria, from which he often suffered fortnightly bouts lasting 5-6 days, and a doctor advised him to leave the country. This, combined with the boredom of the work, caused him to move to Galilee in 1907, to Sejera, where, he later wrote, he "found the Eretz Yisrael of my dreams." For here the workers — those working their own farm and those on the Jewish Colonization Association plantation — were all Jews and life altogether was, in his eyes, wholly idyllic.

At Sejera the first attempt of the modern Zionist settlement was made to found a collective, called "Hahoresesh" (The Ploughman). Here, too, Hahomer (The Watchman) was established — forerunner of the Hagana and, thus, of Zahal — the Israel Defence Forces. It was as a "watchman" in Sejera that Ben-Gurion formulated his idea of an all-Jewish, *mamlachti* defence force. This concept was later to lead to bitter conflict with the proponents of such "dissident" fighters as the Nili, the Yrgun Zvi'el Leumi (Etzel, "Yrgun"), the Lohamei Herut Yisrael (Lehi, or the "Stern Group"). It even caused him to break up the Palmah, Labour's own full-time soldiers, whose disbandment by Ben-Gurion on the establishment of the State led to a critical dispute and to the resignation from the army of such a key figure as Yigal Allon.

It was in Sejera, too, that Ben-Gurion first encountered Arab hostility. After two of the settlers were killed by Arab raiders, Ben-Gurion later wrote, "I understood that sooner or later there would be a military confrontation with the Arabs. I realized that this conflict was inevitable... We would have to be prepared."

After three years at Sejera, Ben-Gurion was summoned to Jerusalem to edit the party's new organ, "Ahud" (Unity), together with Ya'acov Zarubavel, Isak Ben-Zvi and Rahel Yana'it. Here he adopted the pen-name which was to become his formal surname: Ben-Gurion, after one of the last defenders of Jerusalem against the Romans nearly 19 centuries earlier. The paper argued that the Jews of Eretz Yisrael, along with the other Jews of the Ottoman Empire, must organize as a political force within the New Turkey (after the Young Turk revolution of 1908) and strive for Jewish autonomy within the Empire.

To prepare themselves for leadership roles, he and Ben-Zvi — both of whom had been urging "Ottomanization" since 1908 — and several other young Zionists went to Turkish universities to study law and other subjects they considered vital to their plan. Ben-Gurion himself hoped eventually to get elected to Parliament as representative of the Jewish minority, and perhaps even become a cabinet minister and thus work to open the doors of Eretz Yisrael wide to Jewish immigration.

But World War I broke out. Despite their advocacy of loyalty to Turkey and the adoption of Ottoman citizenship, Ben-Gurion and Ben-Zvi and other members of their party were arrested and in March, 1915, expelled on charges of conspiring against Ottoman rule in order to establish a Jewish state. Their papers were stamped: "Forever banned from returning to the Empire."

They were put aboard a steamer to Alexandria. There they met Yosef Trumpeldor, engaged in forming the Zion Mule Corps within the British

*A land cannot be bestowed upon a people except through their own labour and creation*

Army — an activity which Ben-Gurion and Ben-Zvi opposed on the grounds that it would endanger the Jews of Eretz Yisrael without helping the Zionist cause.

A few months later they went on to New York, where they devoted their main efforts to the establishment of the Hahalutz organization to prepare young Jews for a life of agricultural pioneering in Eretz Yisrael. They travelled throughout the U.S. to recruit *halutzim*, wrote articles, and jointly wrote two books — in Yiddish, "Yizkor" (Remembrance) and "Eretz Yisrael." In New York in 1917, Ben-Gurion met and married Paula Munves, a young nurse who had come from her native Russia some years before, an active Labour Zionist who was to be his devoted and argumentative wife till she died 51 years later.

In 1917 came the Balfour Declaration. Ben-Gurion did not share the elation that swept the Jewish world. He wrote at the time: "... it is not within England's power to return the Land to us... a

# The man became the cause

by Moshe Kohn

*Certain people come to symbolize their time and serve posterity as a milestone*

tor) Gruen, was a "legal adviser" (i.e. non-qualified lawyer), Hebraist, active member of Hovevei Zion and ardent Zionist, whose home was the centre of Zionist activity in the town. His mother, Sheindel (née Friedman), died when he was 11 years old — a loss that was to haunt him all his life.

At three years old, Ben-Gurion was taught Hebrew by his grandfather, Zvi Aryeh (Hirsh Leib) Gruen, and then he was sent to a *heder metukken* — a modernized Hebrew-language religious school — and studied secular subjects with private teachers. At 14 he was one of the founders of the Ezra Zionist youth group — together with his friends Shlomo Zemah and Shmuel Fuchs — where he delivered lectures in Hebrew. Six years later, when he arrived in Eretz Yisrael, he was to be one of the zealous advocates of Hebrew as the sole "official" language of Zionist activity, winning out over such nostalgic advocates of "equal status" for Yiddish as Yitzhak Ben-Zvi.

In the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem there is a touching letter which Ben-Gurion's father wrote to Theodor Herzl asking his advice concerning the future education of his 15-year-old son. In view of the *rumors* *circulating* against Jews in Russian universities, Avigdor Gruen wrote, he was thinking of sending his son abroad to study. He wondered what Herzl thought of the advice of some to send him to Vienna, where he would also be able to continue with his Jewish studies at the Rabbinical Seminary. There is no record of a reply from Herzl.

Two weeks after Herzl's death on Tammuz 20 (July 3), 1904, 15-year-old David wrote to Shmuel Fuchs in New York: "The loss is as great as the multitude of tribulations of the wretched nation that we are... But today more than ever I have faith in and am certain of our victory. It is clear to me that there is a day — a day that is not far off — when we shall return to that wondrous land, the land of song and truth, the land of flowers and of the visionaries' visions... Zion! — You shall once again be beautiful and shall blossom; you shall again see your children free-men..."

In 1903 David Ben-Gurion was one of the founders of the Po'alei Zion (Zion Workers) movement, travelling and speaking on its behalf in Pionsk, Warsaw and smaller towns. During the 1905 revolution and the attendant anti-Jewish outbreaks, he participated in Jewish self-defence and went around agitating for the revolution. As a result he was twice arrested by the Czarist authorities but released at his father's intervention and in 1906 he came to Eretz Yisrael.

He landed in Jaffa on Elul 17, 1906, immediately going to the Elkanah Spektor Hotel where the Po'alei Zion people stayed. His comrades wished him to get involved immediately in political work. Ben-Gurion refused, however, for reasons that he wrote in a letter to his father: "Settling the land — that is the only real Zionism; everything else is only self-deception, empty verbiage, and merely a pastime." A few hours after landing he went to Petah Tikva, where he worked as a day-labourer in the orange groves for about a year. He then went to work in the Rishon LeTzion wine cellars, where he organized the workers, and was soon elected to the Central Committee of the Po'alei Zion, which then numbered about 150 members.

In October of that year, he took part in a conference in Ramleh which formulated the party's first platform along the Zionist-Socialist lines laid down by Ber Borochov. Interestingly, in a manner reminiscent of the caucuses that took place among the Talmudic Sages in the times of the Roman oppression —



Corporal Gruen, Royal Fusiliers, 1915.



Turkish student, Constantinople, 1915.



Speaking in Jerusalem, 1924.



Proclaiming the State of Israel, 1948.



With Charles de Gaulle.



Stringing barbed wire defences, 1947.



The shepherd of Sde Boker.



It cannot be bestowed upon a people except through the pains of war and creation. England has recognized this as a political and economic reality and has named our title to Eretz Yisrael. It is for the Jewish people to convert this title into a living fact. Therefore, he became one of the first in the U.S. to call for the formation of Jewish battalions to liberate Eretz Yisrael. While on his way to Canada, on June 14, 1918, he wrote to his wife in New York, pregnant with their first child (Gaul):

"You think, my dearest, that I loved you more I would not have volunteered for the Legion. I see you don't know very much about me... If I had stayed with you now, I would not be worthy of the child you will bear, and all our life together would be ordinary, petty and pointless."

In the Jewish Legion and in the months after the war and demobilization, Ben-Gurion was busy winning people to the idea of forming Jewish battalions. He was not alone. He had prepared for the great days of mass aliyah and settlement that they believed would follow. In 1919 he was one of the organizers and main proponents of the founding conference of Ahdut Ha'avoda (Labour Unity) in Pithulim, and participated in a world conference of Labour Zionist leaders which drew up a blueprint for the future development of Eretz Yisrael. After the Arab pogrom in Jerusalem during Passover 1920, Ben-Gurion went to London, where he and Shimon Zarba headed the Political Zionist Bureau which established ties with the British Labour Party.

That same year the Histadrut General Confederation of Hebrew Workers in Eretz Yisrael was founded, and when Ben-Gurion returned from London in 1921 he was elected secretary-general (a post he held till 1935). He saw the Histadrut not merely as a conventional labour union but as an instrument for the realization of Zionist Socialism in Eretz Yisrael. Therefore, he — together with Berl Katznelson — turned it on a course that turned it into an instrument for settlement and an economic and political body.

In the early 1920s Ben-Gurion tried to develop ties between the Histadrut and the Soviet trade unions and economic bodies, hoping that this would make life easier for the Jewish workers in Russia and facilitate the emigration of Russian Jews to Eretz Yisrael. He visited the Soviet Union in 1923, when the Histadrut participated in the Moscow Agricultural Fair. But these efforts to gain Soviet friendship bore no fruit.

Towards the end of that decade, the Jewish population of Eretz Yisrael grew, and both here and in the Zionist movement abroad there was an increasing number of people who were not part of the workers movement. The Revisionist Party, led by Ze'ev Jabotinsky, also grew. In reaction to this, and in keeping with his view that the Histadrut and its constituent groups should form the nucleus of the future Jewish State, Ben-Gurion decided that a labour movement must secure a position of even hegemony — the World Zionist Organization, as led, in 1930, to the merger of Ahdut Ha'avoda and Haapoel Ha'tzair (Young Worker) into the Mapai Party.

In preparation for the 15th Zionist Congress in 1933, Ben-Gurion went on an election campaign to Eastern Europe, where the bulk of active Jewish Jewry lived, and he succeeded in winning for Mapai and the parties supporting it 44 per cent of the delegates. He was elected to the World Zionist and Jewish Agency Executives, and in 1935 was elected Chairman of the Zionist Actions Committee.

But he attached paramount importance to preventing a split in the Zionist movement, and he reached a tentative agreement with Jabotinsky, under which the Histadrut and the Revisionist workers would cooperate on labour matters. The agreement was rejected by a plebiscite of the Histadrut members, a decision Ben-Gurion considered a "grave error" but which he accepted as having been decided by a legitimate majority.

In 1946 he was elected Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and from then till the establishment of the State in 1948, he directed all Zionist affairs together with Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization in those years.

During these years Ben-Gurion was engaged on crystallizing his ideas and widening his horizons, studying new languages — French, classical Greek, Spanish — to add to his store of Hebrew, Yiddish, Polish, Russian, English and Turkish.

**Settling the land — that is the only real Zionism; everything else is only self-deception**

voraciously reading works in history and philosophy; deepening his knowledge of Judaism, especially Bible and rabbinic traditions, gradually becoming a Bible scholar.

At this time, too, especially on becoming Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, he began to devote much attention to the question of relations with the Arabs, and through such people as Judah Ben-Zvi and Arthur Ruppin who had been dealing with it, established contact with the leaders of the Arab national movement.

He has published some of his reflections and documents of these meetings in his book, "Talks with Arab Leaders."

These talks bore no fruit. In his book Ben-Gurion described how he despaired of Jewish-Arab reconciliation after a talk with Musa al-Alami. He recalls telling the latter how, if the Arabs would recognize Jewish rights in Eretz Yisrael and live peacefully with them, Jewish agricultural, economic and other activity would surely benefit the Arabs as well. El Alami had replied to the effect that the Arabs would prefer the country to remain a wasteland another hundred years

rather than benefit from progress introduced by the Jews. Then came the "disturbances" of 1936-39 — the Arab riots — carried out with the connivance of at least some British Mandatory officials. The riots were tragic evidence of the failure of Britain to carry out the League of Nations mandate they had undertaken; of the failure of the attempts at Jewish-Arab rapprochement.

A ROYAL Commission of Inquiry (The Peel Commission) was dispatched by the British government which in June, 1937, published its recommendations that Palestine be partitioned into two states, Jewish and Arab. The Jewish area was to occupy scarcely a quarter of the area left after the lands beyond the Jordan had already been made

**The Arabs would prefer the country to remain a wasteland another hundred years than benefit from Jewish progress**

into an Arab state under the Emir Abdullah, grandfather of King Hussein. It consisted of Galilee and part of the coastal plain. Although the Peel Plan in no way approximated his own ideas about the borders of the Jewish State, Ben-Gurion — realist-dreamer that he always was — enthusiastically accepted the principle of "Partition." He saw it as offering a hope of Jewish independence and contended that even a small Jewish State would be a powerful instrument for the realization of Zionism.

His enthusiasm was shared by Weizmann and Moshe Sharett, but opposed by many of his closest colleagues, including Berl Katznelson, Yitzhak Tabenkin, and Golda Meir. The Zionist movement rejected the partition plan, and soon, with World War II looming, the British abandoned it, and came out with a fully pro-Arab stand instead.

Cooperation between the yishuv and the British broke down completely at the so-called Round Table Conference (the St. James Conference) in London, at which there was no round table but negotiations held by the British separately with Jews and with Arabs. The result was the 1939 "White Paper," drastically restricting Jewish rights to acquire land, and limiting further entry of Jews to a total of 75,000.

Ben-Gurion returned home angry, called a secret meeting of Hagana leaders, and proclaimed the beginning of the struggle against the British and the White Paper. He proposed the speeding up of "illegal" immigration, which involved clashes with British frontier guards, and settlement of land in areas prohibited to the Jews.

When the war broke out, Ben-Gurion announced his policy which became the stand of the yishuv and the Zionist movement: "We must support the British in the war as if there were no White Paper and we must resist the White Paper as if there were no war." Thus, in the week of May 6, 1942, Ben-Gurion steered the Extraordinary Zionist Conference at New York's Biltmore Hotel to the adoption of the "Biltmore Programme." This called for the opening of Eretz Yisrael to free Jewish immigration and settlement and defined the Zionist movement's objective as the establishment of "a Jewish Commonwealth integrated in the structure of the new democratic world." At the same time he exhorted the Jewish youth of Palestine to enlist in the British Army.

The Biltmore Programme and Ben-Gurion's position led to clashes within Mapai and within the yishuv generally. His position on cooperating with the British in the war led him to order the yishuv institutions and the Hagana to take strong measures against the Irgun and Lehi undergrounds when they started launching organized attacks on the British even before the war had ended.

World War II ended and the White Paper policy survived. Ben-Gurion led the political struggle against the British government and authorized the sabotage activities of the newly organized Hebrew Resistance Movement (Tnuat Hameretz Ha'ivri) which for a time comprised the Hagana, the Irgun, and Lehi.

At the same time, Ben-Gurion realized that war with the Arabs was imminent — with the Arabs of Palestine and also with the armies of the neighbouring Arab states. In the months immediately after the war he ordered the Hagana leaders to begin acquiring arms wherever possible. At the 22nd Zionist Congress in Basle in December, 1946, Ben-Gurion's policy was approved and he was given the Jewish Agency's defence portfolio in addition to being Chairman, and Weizmann — leader of the group that continued to hope for an accommodation with Britain, was not re-elected President of the World Zionist Organization. Promptly Ben-Gurion sent some of his best people all over the world in an effort, that met with considerable success, to acquire arms, especially such heavy items as planes, artillery and tanks, where others still thought in categories of underground forces using only the arms they could carry.

But again Ben-Gurion proved right. Immediately after the United Nations decision of November 29, 1947, calling for the establishment of a Jewish State, gangs of Arab irregulars launched attacks that turned into full-scale war — joined by invading regulars from Egypt, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon — as Iyar 5 — May 14, 1948, the date set for the establishment of the state, approached.

As the day drew near, not only the U.S. but a proportion of Zionist leaders advised against the immediate proclamation of the state. They had been persuaded by U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall's dire prophecies about the likelihood of the quick liquidation of the yishuv by the Arabs.

But again Ben-Gurion was

adamant: postponement of the proclamation would mean that the idea of the state had been given up. At a crucial session of yishuv leaders he succeeded in getting a motion to proclaim the state as scheduled by a vote of 6-4, with three members absent.

And so on Iyar 5, 5708-May 14, 1948, Ben-Gurion lived to see the day he had foreseen in his letter to Shmuel Fuchs 44 years earlier, and indeed had become the chief instrument in causing the day to materialize.

Since the Arabs launched their war the previous December, Ben-Gurion had been heading the yishuv's defence effort — organizing the mobilization of funds, the acquisition of arms, the recruitment of military experts and the preparation of operational plans. Now, as Defence Minister, he undertook also the task of moulding the character and structure of Zahal — the Israel Defence Forces. He had to choose between two systems in the Hagana one represented mainly by the Palmah commanders, with their orientation on informal underground organization, and the other represented by veterans of the British Army. He finally chose the latter as more in keeping with the needs and character of a state. From the first, he expressed anxiety over the sectarian nature of the Palmah command, most of whose members had received training in units based on Ahdut Ha'avoda kibbutzim. In a difficult and crucial decision he ordered the disbandment of the Palmah command and the complete integration of all Palmah units into Zahal — under civilian control. It is probably true that Ahdut Ha'avoda never forgave him this action, the more so as it put them in a parallel category to the Revisionist-led Irgun and Lehi, which had also been ordered to disband and instruct their members to join Zahal as individuals.

There followed state employment agencies, in place of those run separately by each party, and of a state primary-school system that united the labour and other non-religious schools and provided also a Mizrahi-orientated Religious School System, while the Agudat Yisrael system remained nominally independent.

Ben-Gurion also devoted himself to the implementation of some of his other lifetime dreams, the absorption of mass aliyah, then coming in many scores of thousands each year, and the settlement and cultivation of the country's wastelands, where it was his vision and

**Jerusalem is an inseparable part of Israel and her eternal capital. No U.N. vote can change this fact**

zeal that led to the establishment over the years of many dozens of development towns, kibbutzim and moshavim, and where — at Kibbutz Sde Boker in the Negev — he was, in 1963, to make his home.

In December, 1949, Ben-Gurion again incurred the wrath of the world as well as of his more timid colleagues here by proclaiming Jerusalem as the Capital of Israel. On December 5, 1949, the Knesset repudiated the U.N. resolution of November 29, 1947, providing for the internationalization of Jerusalem, whose implementation the U.N. was then discussing. Ben-Gurion told the Knesset: "We cannot today regard the decision of November 29, 1947, as being possessed of any further moral force, since the U.N. did not succeed in implementing its own decisions" after the Arabs went to war against Israel over the resolution to establish a Jewish State in part of Palestine.

A few days later the U.N. General Assembly adopted an Australian resolution calling for the immediate internationalization of Jerusalem. On December 19 Ben-Gurion told the Knesset: "Israel's position on the question of Jerusalem found a clear and final expression in statements by the Government and all parties in the Knesset on December 5. Jerusalem is an inseparable part of Israel and her eternal Capital. No U.N. vote can change this fact." Four days later Ben-Gurion and his office moved from the Kirya in Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, and it was announced that the next Knesset sessions would be held in Jerusalem, after the Knesset approved the Government's stand by a vote of 60-33. The day he moved to Jerusalem the Municipality made him the city's second (after Chaim Weizmann) Freeman.

If on the matters of the proclamation of the state and of Jerusalem as Israel's Capital Ben-Gurion had to steer the nation in policies that put it in virtually solitary confrontation with the rest of the world, on the matter of the Reparations Agreement with West Germany he had to steer it against itself, as it were. For there was considerable opposition, even within his own party and the Coalition parties, to any dealings whatever with Germany. The opposition reached a violent peak when on January 7, 1952, as the Knesset was debating the issue, a demonstration outside the Knesset building, organized by Herut, turned into a stone-throwing riot which the police had to break up by force.

Inside the Knesset chamber, with stones and splinters of glass flying, Menahem Begin called Ben-Gurion a "hooligan" and "murderer" after the latter had presented the Government's statement, saying: "The Government regards itself as bound, together with representatives of world Jewry, and without undue delay, to make every effort to restore as quickly as possible the maximum of property lost to individual Jews and to the Jewish people. Let not the murderers of our people also

Seven years later, when Ben-Gurion and Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor and architect of the Reparations Agreement, met for the first time in New York, Ben-

Gurion was also to speak of the "new Germany." He told Adenauer: "I belong to a country which cannot forget the past, but we must remember the past not in order to go back to it, but so that it shall never recur. I said in the Knesset last summer that the Germany of today is not the Germany of yesterday, and after my meeting with the Chancellor I am sure that my judgement was correct."

In December, 1953, Ben-Gurion resigned from the Cabinet and made his home at the newly founded non-party kibbutz in the Negev, Sde Boker. In so doing he hoped to set an example for the country's youth whom he asked, at a mass gathering of high-school pupils, whether they intended to seek a career or a mission in life. Few followed him to settle in the desert, but he went on speaking and working for the development of a pioneering youth movement whose members would see the "conquest of the desert" as their mission.

Little over a year later, following the collapse of an Israeli intelligence network in Egypt, Pinhas Lavon resigned as Defence Minister, and the Government, headed by Prime Minister Moshe Sharett, prevailed upon Ben-Gurion to return to office as Defence Minister. The career or a mission in life. Few followed him to settle in the desert, but he went on speaking and working for the development of a pioneering youth movement whose members would see the "conquest of the desert" as their mission.

But meanwhile, after his return to the Defence portfolio early in 1953, Ben-Gurion faced a serious security and political situation as a result of the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian states (April) and the Czechoslovak-Egyptian arms deal concluded under Soviet auspices (September), combined with the great increase in fedayin activity inside Israel. Ben-Gurion decided on systematic reprisal actions beyond the armistice lines. After the November elections he also resumed the Premiership, and began a search for allies which led to the ardent French-Israeli romance that lasted, more or less, until the Six Day War. These ties became closer after Abdul Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, and in October, 1956, Ben-Gurion went to France for a secret meeting with French and British government representatives, a meeting which led to the concerted military action launched on October 29 that is known in Israeli history as the Sinai Campaign.

Despite the fact that several months later, under overwhelming American and Soviet pressure, Israel withdrew from Sinai and the Gaza Strip, the war changed Israel's status from a small, endangered country to that of a strong Middle Eastern power.

Now Israel began a period of rapid economic and political growth. The nuclear reactor at Dimona was built with French aid. Ben-Gurion travelled to Western capitals and met the leading Western statesmen. Strong ties began to develop with newly emerging Asian and African countries. Israel and West Germany began to move closer. Ben-Gurion began in his view, against considerable opposition even within his own party and in the Coalition, that this was a "different Germany."

Ben-Gurion also continued in his efforts, through a number of distinguished intermediaries including Burma's Premier U Nu and Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, to achieve rapprochement with the Arabs, especially with Egypt's Abdul Nasser. But these efforts failed, because of Nasser's unequivocal refusal to meet with Ben-Gurion.

In June, 1963, Ben-Gurion again resigned, recommending Levi Eshkol as his successor, and retired to Sde Boker, anxious to begin work on a history of Israel's rebirth. The following spring he again raised the question of the "Lavon Affair" and demanded a judicial inquiry, attacking Eshkol and other Cabinet Ministers, and also renewing his advocacy of electoral reform and his opposition to the Mapai-Ahdut Ha'avoda alignment. But in January, 1965, the Mapai Conference decided against Ben-Gurion by the same majority by which it had deposed Lavon a year earlier. Rafi was formed; but despite its impressive personality lineup won only 8 per cent of the vote in the Histadrut elections and 10 per cent in the Knesset poll.

After his final retirement from the Cabinet in 1963, Ben-Gurion remained active in politics as a Rafi Knesset Member — continuing to campaign for electoral reform, and, of course, continuing for some years to demand the exposition of what he saw as the truth about the "Lavon Affair."

A few days before the Six Day War Rafi joined the National Unity Government, and in January, 1968, it merged with Mapai and Ahdut Ha'avoda to form the Labour Party. Ben-Gurion did not join the new party and remained, together with a few other former Rafi members, in the State List. And in 1970 Ben-Gurion resigned from the Knesset, retiring finally to Sde Boker to devote himself to writing.

In his last years Ben-Gurion, though still the passionate visionary, mellowed considerably, and so did even some of his bitterest political enemies mellow in their attitudes to him. They started remembering as history will surely remember — not Ben-Gurion the opponent, but Ben-Gurion the great visionary-realist, the great dreamer-builder. As Prime Minister Golda Meir, who had become one of his severest critics in the wake of the "Lavon Affair," said at a festive session of the Labour Party which honoured Ben-Gurion on his 85th birthday:

"When Ben-Gurion, together with his few comrades, set out to achieve the impossible, they did not choose the easy way. It seems to me that it was a characteristic trait of Ben-Gurion to adopt a decision to do something not because it was easy, not because it involved no hazard, but because he would let nothing stand in his way."

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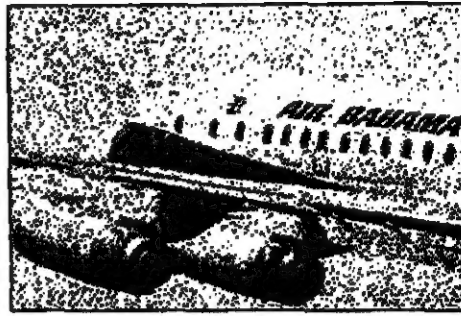
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مكثامن النجول



# TO ALL CITIZENS OF ISRAEL OF WHATEVER OPINION OR PARTY

IN THE ELECTIONS for the Eighth Knesset, we ask you to authorize Likud to form a Government of National Unity called for by our political and security situation.

THE GOVERNMENT of the day, whose overlong rule has resulted in a deep social, moral and economic crisis, has also failed to guard and to maintain the peace and security of the nation.

OUR ENEMIES prepared for a war of aggression. From the eve of New Year until Yom Kippur, the Government received information of these preparations — of massive concentrations of troops in the South and North. But the Government failed to call up our reserves, in time, and to move adequate forces, which were at our disposal, to the front lines. These failures of the Government have led to most serious military and political consequences. Only the heroic stand of our soldiers saved the country from the threat to its existence.

OUR WARNINGS against the unwise policies of the Government have proved justified.

THIS GOVERNMENT deserves no confidence. It cannot be trusted to run the country.

THE DECLARED POLICY of the Alignment Government, which seeks to re-partition the Land of Israel, spells future peril, peril to the existence of the State. The Alignment's policy may well bring the centres of our civilian population within artillery and rocket range of the enemy, and thus expose us to continuous warfare and bloodshed.

**Likud offers an alternative policy, calling for:**

- Direct negotiation of peace treaties at a peace conference with the Arab States.
- Rejection of withdrawals which would endanger the peace and security of the nation.
- Upholding our right to the Land of Israel, national security, and true peace.
- Enlisting the support of the Jewish people and all friends of Israel throughout the world, particularly in the United States of America, in order to prevent and overcome pressures.

## CITIZENS OF ISRAEL

On the outcome of the political campaign which we are facing depends

THE FUTURE of the entire Jewish people.

THERE IS A CHANCE to extricate the nation from impending dangers.

For the sake of a new national policy that will give the people peace and security — we ask for your confidence.

# LIKUD

Gahal, The State List, The Free Centre, The Labour Movement for a Whole Land of Israel

# הליכוד

התנועה העבודה למען ארץ ישראל השלמה

מקדא מנהל

## PEACE NEEDS MORE THAN TERRITORIAL CHANGES

Geneva conference should promote  
Mideast economic community

WE seem to be on the way to a full-fledged peace conference in a few weeks time. There is much hopeful talk about an eventual settlement (or understanding or accord) between the warring nations, but next to nothing has been suggested in the way of concrete proposals.

This dearth of ideas is, of course, mainly due to the difficulty of finding a satisfactory solution. But it may also be caused by the emphasis laid on the geographical aspects of the conflict, i.e. the question of boundaries.

There is no denying that frontiers matter a great deal even in this age of diminishing national sovereignty and of global warfare. But neither is there any denying that the importance of a frontier depends on the use made of it and on the regime maintained beyond it.

It might be better, therefore, to begin discussing the problem from another angle, presuming of course that a settlement can be reached on frontiers.

What kind of a peace are we going to trade against territories? It would have to be a lasting and viable peace in order to offset the strategic depth we would probably have to give up. To secure this, two ways have been suggested: a bigger and better defence effort by Israel, and an American — or international — guarantee of our (reduced) borders.

Unfortunately both would amount to preparing for the next war, not to eliminating such a threat. Advance towards reducing the danger of another attack on Israel would have to come not from us, but from the Arab states which so far have not even acknowledged Israel's existence. That could be done, e.g., by substantial cuts in their military budgets, allegedly blown up by the need to meet Israel's aggression. Or by setting up a machinery for joint supervision to preclude secret military build-ups. Or — in particular — by effective demilitarization of the territories from which the IDF withdraws.

A lasting peace between Israel and its neighbours can be achieved only if the militant tension subsides throughout the Middle East region. It must allow us to reduce our war preparedness in line with the general trend in this area, not by turning a blind eye to what is going on around us.

Integration needed  
Now, one may doubt whether there is any chance for such a reduction of tensions. The military dictatorships which rule Arab countries are unlikely to reduce their strength, and dispense with the vent for popular feeling provided by hate to Israel, while their peoples are in the throes of economic and social upheaval (largely caused by the oil fortunes).

But if a settlement of the frontiers issue is to be achieved it must be accompanied by tangible progress — against all odds — in practical matters concerning our national security. The first, crucial, test for Israel's withdrawal is whether or not it must be accompanied by another rearmament.

Provided that a peaceful settlement is achieved, the military detente must be accompanied by rapprochement in such matters as trade and travel, industry and investments, i.e. by economic cooperation. This has been the course adopted by the superpowers, and it should also apply to Israel and the Arabs. If the threat of hot war is to be removed, an end must be put to the cold war: all blockade and embargo measures must be abolished, the boycott of Israel abrogated, and other discrimination of Israeli businesses or citizens discontinued.

Israel's "open bridges" policy towards Jordan has shown that a virtually free flow of trade, traffic, and even finance can be maintained, notwithstanding political tension. It should be even more possible if the tension is relaxed.

Again it can be argued that, in order to achieve lasting peace, Israel ought to forego not only strategic depth, but also economic resources, and that it can develop and prosper without Sinai oil, Sharm el-Sheikh tourist attractions, Golan cattle, or labour commuting from the administered territories. But that argument is putting the cart before the horse. For the question is whether lasting peace can be achieved by an arrangement that will bar us from those resources — at a price, of course — and from thus integrating our economy with those of our neighbours, or from launching joint projects, and developing mutual ties of common interest, as is now being attempted between the U.S. and USSR. Isolated by the Arabs, Israel may indeed prosper by strengthening its commercial and other ties abroad. But the more it becomes a Western enclave in the Middle East, the more animosity between it and its neighbours is likely to increase.

The acid test for the practical impact of an eventual peace settlement is likely to come over the Palestinian issue. It is not just whether the Arabs of the West Bank con-

stitute a separate nation, and whether they would prefer a state of their own. What matters is that a state made up of Yehuda, Shomron and the Gaza Strip, however demarcated, cannot be economically viable, that its people would vitally depend on work, commercial, and communication ties with Israel. And its different regions are closer tied to Green Line Israel than to each other.

The new state will therefore be faced with a dilemma: either to welcome this integration and interdependence, and strive to foster it in order to benefit from joint economic growth, or to attempt to change it in order to become a separate, more or less self-contained entity, thus dismembering the Israeli State not only politically, but also economically.

If the first course is adopted, the Palestinian victory would amount to little more than autonomy in cultural and municipal matters, while in other fields it would imply even closer cooperation with Israel than what has been dubbed hitherto "creeping annexation" of the administered territories. The Palestinians could conceivably insist on getting more influence in shaping the respective economic policies, but they could achieve that only by loyal participation in the development of a joint Greater Israel, dominated by the Jewish majority.

If the second course is adopted, however, the new state would have to start developing its own industries (in order to provide livelihood for the workers currently commuting over the Green Line), power stations, port facilities, tourist programmes. It would have to resort to foreign capital aid — probably from the USSR and from Arab oil countries, which would not be granted without political strings attached. And it would have to seal off its frontiers with Israel, putting the clock back to pre-1967, with all the animosity and tension that would involve.

Indeed, the situation would be worse than before 1967, because severance of ties (communications, trade and social contacts) built up during the past six years would hurt both economies, and produce popular resentment. To put it short: a territorial (political) settlement depends on its — positive or negative — contribution to an eventual creation of a Middle East Free Trade Area.

Within the Palestinian issue, however, special attention must be attached to the future of Arab refugees. Will the establishment of a Palestinian state across the Green Line bring in its wake the (gradual) end of UNRWA? The dissolution of UNRWA is a period of a few years — of the refugee camps, letting their inhabitants be eventually absorbed as ordinary citizens in their host countries — or as im-

migrants elsewhere? Or will camps be maintained, and their inhabitants kept "in their wretched state, hoping for eventual return to homes left in Mandatory Palestine a generation ago?"

In particular, what is to be the fate of refugees stranded in the Gaza Strip, where they account the majority of the population? At date, they have been finding increasing employment in farms and factories, as well as local enterprises working for Israel market, though nobody considered this a lasting solution.

In a Palestinian state, this situation would again deteriorate, there is not the slightest hope to develop local Gaza industries, other economic resources to sustain them.

The stark fact is that these refugees can find a livelihood within a large scale economy, they must be moved out from the camps and settled elsewhere. Obviously, the advance of Israel in settling the territorial issue as long as this basic question has been answered.

Refugee problem  
There remains the question of financial compensation. Little attention has been paid to this point, because there was prospect to settle more direct issues. But once this is achieved, monetary aspects involved must be considered.

The Arabs renouncing their right to return to this country must be given fair compensation for their property and adequate assistance for a new start, and the amount required to that end may run in many billions. A financial operation of such a scale would have, of course, to resort to international support, and would doubtless be — for no better contribution — be conceived to world peace in development. However, a substantial part of the cost involved would have to be shouldered by Israel (even if the contrary compensation for property lost by Jews emigrating to Israel from the Arab countries is only taken account of).

At this juncture, much will depend upon how this operation is handled. If it is confined to the financial level, and if Israel has to foot a huge bill or repayments to be paid in cash, and in foreign currency — the economic results will be crushing, and the goodwill effect of such payments very small. If the operation succeeded, it would remain a one-time affair, with sides as remote from each other as ever.

On the other hand, it could be turned into a lever for promoting cooperation between this country and the Arabs, if Israel were to take an active part in the resettlement project, and contribute to the spare funds of oil revenues, production knowhow, putting at disposal Israel's research and development skills, her engineering other industries.

If the forthcoming peace conference indeed launches a large, internationally financed and directed development programme aimed at settling the refugees and at integrating Israel in a joint Middle East economic community effort, one can hopefully turn to settling territorial conflicts which would then be subsidiary issues. But if nothing is achieved, and Israel is regarded as an outsider paying ages for his wrongdoings, prospects for achieving a lasting peace must be considered dim, no matter how much land Israel agrees to up.

By Moshe Auer

## Garage found negligent but not liable

In the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Civil Appeals  
Before Justices Witkon, Cohn and Elitzoni  
Bohan Insurance Co., Ltd. Appellants, v. Meir Eisenberg and Others, Respondents (C.A. 452-72).

**LAW  
REPORT**

Edited by Doris Lankin

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1973  
Garage which gives unwarranted roadworthy certificate not liable for compensation

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa District Court delivered on June 9, 1972 (in C.C. 751-68).

A truck being driven on a main highway suddenly veered across the road and collided with a small car travelling in the opposite direction. As a result of the collision, two of the passengers in the car were killed and a third, the first respondent, was injured. The truck's springs and shock-absorbers were subsequently found to be faulty to a serious degree.

The Bohan Insurance Company, which had insured the truck, was ordered by the District Court to pay the injured passenger compensation while the claim brought simultaneously by the latter against the private garage which had certified the truck as roadworthy on behalf of the licensing office was dismissed, despite the fact that the District Court found that the garage had been negligent.

The Insurance Company appealed against the decision of the District Court to dismiss the claim against the garage.

Mr. S. Levi appeared for the appellants and Mr. S. Stern for the respondents.

Judgment

Justice Witkon, who delivered the

judgment of the Supreme Court, noted that the District Court had based its decision to exempt the garage from liability on the rule established in F.H. 8-66 (4 P.D. 20-617) to the effect that officials of the Vehicles Licensing Office cannot be held liable for any harm caused by a vehicle they have negligently tested and passed as roadworthy, as this would be contrary to public policy and good. He had no intention, he continued, of challenging this rule, despite the contrary decision in England (in 1972, 2 All E.R. 469) as he found it suitable to conditions in our country. Nor had he been asked to do so by the appellants. On the contrary, all that the Supreme Court had been asked to do was to distinguish between the above precedent and the present case, and not apply the rule laid down in the former to a case where the roadworthy test had not been conducted by an examiner from the Vehicles Licensing Office, but by a private garage which is authorized to test vehicles by the Licensing Office and whose roadworthy certificates are accepted by that Office.

The question is, therefore, continued Justice Witkon, whether the same considerations as moved the Supreme Court to decide that an examiner employed by the Vehicles

Licensing Officer cannot be held for his negligence, nor the vicariously liable therefore, apply to the owner of a garage which is approved by the Licensing Office as a tester of vehicle licensing purposes, and who carried out his functions negligently. The answer to this question the affirmative, he held, agreed with the District Court, the exemption from liability granted to the Licensing Office does not follow from their status as employees, but from the nature of their duties under the Regulations. The fact, therefore, that the same duties are performed by private garages would not affect principle behind the decision exempting the Licensing Office examiners from liability for negligence.

Furthermore, continued Justice Witkon, a garage which tests vehicles for licensing purposes is in a contractual relationship with the owner of the vehicle, the relationship existing only between the garage and the licensing office, and thus the principle of liability of the Office, as laid in the Supreme Court precedent would be frustrated.

The appellants' argument that the rule established in F.H. 8-66 be distinguished and restricted was, therefore, unfounded, concluded Justice Witkon, and the appeal should be dismissed.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

Judgment given on September 1973.



# Golda sees shift in Arab attitude

The three Khartoum 'noes' have not been repeated:

Premier says October war surprise was a 'disaster';

Pakistan shows that treaty guarantees are not enough



Following are excerpts from an interview with Prime Minister Golda Meir, broadcast yesterday after-noon on Israel Radio. The interview was moderated by Yehoshua Levi.

Q: Prime Minister, have the three 'noes' hit a snag? A: I might say so. In any case, the meeting has been fixed, and the frequent and useful talks that took place during the week. Although there has been agreement on one rather important point, quite a few matters remain unsettled. We should not expect the exchange of prisoners: our prisoners back — to our knowledge they were fewer than they were before — and not their eight thousand. They are important things from us, and we hope that there will be meetings.

Q: I came with proposals that I went beyond what they have expected or demanded of order to achieve complete agreement. We made proposals to my great regret were not accepted, and we could not accept since they went beyond the line of preserving the cease-fire. A time being no new meeting is fixed. I am not prepared to do this at this time.

Q: You see a possibility of re-negotiating? A: Our part, we will not resume fighting — and I hope they won't.

Q: On believe that in view of the talks we shall get to Geneva December 18? A: Must not be a reason for not best-known milestone in the East right now is Km. 101.

Q: Cairo-Suez road. Although it is at present, do you believe it will be possible to reach by that route? A: I would not say that. But I am exaggerating. For the first time, several times a week, Israeli soldiers met, sat in and talked. There is also some simple personal contact, the make between those who have been for 25 years, those who have been fighting each other. This showed that it can be done. Of course, not engage in of fancy and say that, at Km. 101, we should deliver us all and not that we should deliver them with weapons. We are not prepared to minimize due of this contact.

## Change in direction

Q: I asked you exactly a month in October, I, in other words, that we were in the middle of December, would you have answered? A: I would have said: "Please G-d, am not sure."

Q: It therefore be said that a change has taken place? A: I think so — at any rate, a change in direction. After 1967, we went to Khartoum and came with three noes: no recognition, no negotiations. That has now changed. Next came the Day of Atonement. We made every from the very first moment the Six Day War. The late Mr. Eshkol, speaking in the name of the Government, replied: "Let us sit down as not as victors and vanquished, let us make peace."

Q: Nothing happened and there was another war. Now, however, we are ready and willing to negotiate with us. A: We are ready and willing to negotiate with us. We are ready and willing to negotiate with us. We are ready and willing to negotiate with us.

Q: But we have kept saying at the moment any of our ours are ready and willing to negotiate with us. A: We are ready and willing to negotiate with us. We are ready and willing to negotiate with us. We are ready and willing to negotiate with us.

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spokesmen say that there was no war in sight — and, if war should break out, we would smite the Arabs hip and thigh. What has happened?

Q: What happened was a disaster. It is no secret, and no one intended, or intended to keep it a secret. We misinterpreted the information we had. That is clear, and the outcome was that the Israel Defence Forces were not deployed in full strength along the lines. Unlike 1967, the Egyptian army did not stand and wait for us for weeks during which we were able to mobilize and prepare. Things were different this time: Our misjudgement led to our being surprised, though not entirely — for the army was in a state of full alertness. However, all sorts of things happened about which I do not wish to go into detail. This is now under investigation, both in the army and in the commission of inquiry, and everything will be brought to light. Anyone who believes there is a desire for whitewash, or concealment, either does not know what he is talking about, or is being intentionally untruthful. However, it is clear that things happened that should not have happened.

Q: Errors? A: Errors, undoubtedly. Nevertheless, the IDF achieved what it did in spite of everything. We paid a terrible price, but if we are speaking of the strength of the IDF — it has proved itself even more than in any previous war, precisely because conditions were harder.

Q: There is one more thing we must not forget: this was the first time we were obliged to fight on two fronts at the same time.

Q: Yes, but shouldn't we always have taken this into account? A: Of course — but the fact is such a situation never arose until now. And I think that even now the people of this country have no idea of the wealth of deadly armaments prepared by the Russians both on the Syrian and the Egyptian lines — which includes both manpower and all the Russian equipment.

## Small nation

Q: Mrs. Meir, I think no one doubts the ability and the strength of the IDF, nor does anyone doubt its success. This question concerns rather the political level: Don't you believe that American Jewry could exercise greater influence on American policy, if we requested it?

Q: The United States is a democratic country, and everyone can make their influence felt. In so far as the Jews are aware of Israel's needs, they are, of course, influential. But with regard to the U.S. I want to say this: the U.S. has shown herself a friend to Israel in our hour of need as well as throughout the years. This is not to say that there have been no points in dispute between us in the past. It would have been almost unnatural had this not been so. I regret that I cannot promise myself, as the nation that, from now on, the U.S. will see matters exactly our way. But even a small nation has the right and the duty to insist on matters of vital interest to herself. And the Americans understand that.

Q: I believe they fully understand.

Q: Dr. Kissinger, too?

Q: I do not doubt this. By the way, there is something else: I should say it was almost offensive — not to him, but to us — this trend in Israel, and this is not the first time it happens, to single out some personality and take him apart, analyse him and write dissertations about him. This is not done in international relations. He is being done.

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an injustice. The way he is treated by some papers here is unjustified. During the years of his service in the White House, as an aide to President Nixon, I can definitely say that this man did not harm our cause in any way. He is now Secretary of State, and if we have our disputes, this is legitimate. I would really like people to put a stop to this. There are differences of opinion and there may be other disputes, even serious ones, with the U.S. government, and in so far as he represents the American government, we have those differences of opinion with him. I can even visualize serious disputes. I can even tell you in confidence that I myself have had some.

Q: But I repeat: this is a great nation confronted with the second Great Powers, which is entirely opposed to us. Our boys were fighting against Egyptian, Syrian and Iraqi soldiers, true — but almost all the equipment, at any rate the most important, the most destructive part, was Russian. Since the end of this war, moreover, the Russians have continued generously to supply the Syrians and Egyptians with everything they lost and, indeed, even more than they lost. This is on one side.

Q: On the other stands the greatest power in the world: she does not do everything that we would like her to do — but can we do without her? There have been, and there still will be, differences of opinion, and we shall have to judge each matter on its merits — with Russia standing on the one side, and the U.S. on the other, with all our differences of opinion, and yet with everything she has done for us and is still doing for us, while we ourselves are in the middle. And what are the points that are essential for us that we cannot abandon?

Q: What are they? A: We shall decide that when we come to it. The new government will make its decision when it goes to the Geneva conference. The government has made such decisions in the past: thus, when the Rogers Plan came up we said "no." Although it was presented to us by the U.S. in all friendliness we refused it, and the friendship was not affected and we continued to receive equipment and political help and political support.

## Independence

Q: Are we still in a position to say we are prepared to accept this and not prepared to accept that?

Q: It is a question of what we may concede without harm to our security and independence — and "independence" means our ability to defend ourselves. No doubt we shall come to the question of borders. There is a trend in the world today, and even in some quarters here, to substitute international guarantees for defensible borders. Surely there will be lessons to be learned from the Yom Kippur War. But would we have fared better on different borders? Was the 1967 border better than the Canal border? Even after what happened at the Canal?

Q: I am not saying we will not change one iota of anything that was held up to now. But the principle, I believe, remains valid. In this world, to be a small nation that cannot defend itself, and is totally dependent on the guarantees of others — this is a fate I would not wish on any nation.

Q: Take the war between India and Pakistan. We shall never have the guarantees Pakistan enjoyed from SEATO, from CENTO, American guarantees... and what happened to Pakistan?

Q: Our friend, truly our friend, is the U.S. Are the Americans, after Vietnam, in a position to guarantee our security? How? By sending troops?

Q: All of Western Europe is organized within NATO. And with all the criticism voiced in European countries against the U.S., some of which is quite severe, I have yet to see a European statesman who will agree to the evacuation of a single American soldier — this at a time when there is no state of hostility between European nations, where all live together in peace. There are the Nine, the Council of Europe, and all's well there and yet, in view of what they believe might happen, they feel that NATO is not enough — they want American troops in Europe.

Q: When we say "guarantees" — who is to give those guarantees? The Security Council? Is it the United Nations Organization that will give us guarantees?

Q: When we sign a peace treaty, with secure borders — should someone propose some formula for guarantees, we shall examine it. However, we shall not accept these in place of secure borders. I do not claim we face no problems. It is no simple matter for a state like

ours to defend itself — but G-d forbid a day should come when someone else will have to defend us.

Q: During the past few years we considered whether time was working in favour of us or the Arabs. The right question, apparently, was what each of the two parties was doing with the time at its disposal. Can you state without reservation that during the six years since the Six Day War, we pursued the right policy in defence and security. Did we do everything in our power to achieve peace?

Q: I cannot say every decision taken by the government was the best possible one. But I can say without reservation that we wanted peace. We did everything possible to achieve peace without yielding on points vital for our security.

Q: What we generally heard from people in authority gave us reason to assume the Egyptians would not be able to cross the Canal.

Q: It is true that certain things happened, starting with the fatal error in judging the information we received. This can be explained — but I will not say we should be content with an explanation.

Q: No one in this country realizes how many times during the past year we received information from the same source that war would break out on this or that day, without war breaking out. I will not say this was good enough. I do say it was a fatal mistake. It may be that the investigation now being conducted by the IDF, above all within the IDF, and perhaps the investigation conducted by the commission of inquiry will make clear that some things could have been done better, that some things must be corrected and changed. There is no doubt of that — but the general conception has not changed.

## Precondition

Q: When we speak of concepts — should we not have achieved a position that would have prevented war. Had we followed a different policy, perhaps the Arabs would not have gone to war.

Q: What did the Arabs demand immediately following the Six Day War? Withdrawal to 1967 as a precondition, and the "noes." Later, when the Arabs did not insist so rigidly on the three "noes" and indicated they might agree to some arrangement, they demanded, first of all, our withdrawal to 1967. There are perhaps those who believe the 1967 borders would have assured peace — once again, 18 km. from Netanyahu to the Jordanian border, once more the Egyptians in the Gaza Strip. Perhaps we should also have come down from the Golan Heights and given up Jerusalem.

Q: On those terms, I don't know whether we could have achieved the peace treaty and the state of peace I dream of — but we might have enjoyed a few years of quiet. This is possible. And one other thing, on top of all those: we would have had a Palestinian state right in our midst, thrown in as a bonus. If anyone believes that in this way we can have peace and a Jewish state, a developing country — I wish him well. I can only envy him.

Q: Is there not something between that concept and the views of the Government?

Q: No, and I'll tell you why not. This government urged no borders lying between the pre- and post-1967 lines. We never said we would "not yield an inch." This is why Gahal left the government. There are perhaps differences of opinion about all borders, but certainly about some. We never brought this to a vote, because we said: we shall have that vote when we have to embark upon peace negotiations.

Q: The government's attitude was that there are two states in the area between the Mediterranean and the Iraqi border: the State of Israel, and Jordan. The Palestinian problem must be solved within the area extending to the east of Israel after the border between Israel and Jordan has been established. This is where they will achieve self-expression and all they wish for — because there has always been, and there continues to be, a Palestinian majority in Jordan.

Q: Many questions are being asked — some of them very painful. Answers are demanded. Everyone is asking them — the young, and old. Can whole world peace be achieved by changing everything in new seen in a different perspective. Is this your feeling too?

Q: Very much so. Above all, there is bereavement and there is grief. We would not be ourselves if we ignored this. We have always said we are one family, and this seems almost a cliché — but it is the truth. How can we ignore it? It is this. It is perhaps our weakness — but it is also our strength.

## No prospects

Q: If anyone can prove we had any prospects of peace that we missed out on, this would have been a crime. I can state with a perfectly clear conscience that there were no such prospects. There was not even a dream that we did not examine carefully. If there was anyone who really and truly advocated a different policy — as I said before, one of returning to 1967 and making concessions — then both parties would have had to search their souls. These are legitimate questions in which there lies no danger, so long as each point is discussed on its merits.

Q: Under a democratic regime it is certainly permissible to tell people, "with all due respect, we would choose a different way." Fortunately, we are now on the eve of elections.

Q: Fortunately? A: Yes, fortunately, I said — and why? This is the best, the simplest way to solving the problem. Of course, the main thing is our presence here by right. The main thing is to uphold our spirits and our strength — not to weaken in our belief that it is our elementary right to live here securely. This stands above and beyond any question of who shall be elected.

Q: Madam Prime Minister, is there

any confusion or doubt in your inner world?

Q: I don't think there is any confusion — but there is grief.

Q: Some very harsh words were said at the Labour Central Committee meeting on Wednesday — but in the end, a compromise was found that satisfied everyone. The wolf was fed. The sheep remained whole — a magic formula.

Q: It is no secret that there are factions within the Labour Party. We never were a homogeneous party where someone says something and everyone agrees. In the end, we would always come to a decision.

Q: In whose name will the Labour Party, 30 days from now, go before the people to ask for their mandate — in the name of Moshe Dayan or Lyova Eliav — Abba Eban or Shimon Peres?

Q: In the name of the platform agreed upon by the party, and of everyone who agrees to proceed with its implementation.

Q: Since the eve of the Day of Atonement you have lived through many difficult moments. After all, you are not a general; you are the only woman amidst all these tough men — and you have had to take painful decisions. How did you manage to bear this heavy burden?

Q: First of all, I would like to say that throughout my life I have worked as a member of a team. I have never felt when I had to make any decisions "I am only a woman." As for not being a general — that is another matter altogether: it is true that I have never been a general, I am sorry to say.

Q: There were many terrible moments, terrible hours. On the whole, it was not I who took decisions alone: here and there, perhaps — maybe even on important matters. In general, however, we decided together.

Q: What was your most difficult moment during this war?

Q: There were several: I know that there were a number of truly fateful decisions adopted by the government after a great deal of heart searching, with a sense of the tremendous responsibility involved. Luckily, these were good decisions.

Q: Are there any decisions you took and now regret?

Q: No: there is something I regret — a decision not adopted, and which perhaps should not have been adopted. But the decisions I took, or that we took together, it seems to me that there is nothing to regret about them.

Q: This is the first war (apart from the War of Attrition, when conditions were different) to find me in this job. I watched Ben-Gurion in the War of Independence — a person far stronger than myself, for he is Ben-Gurion: I did not need to ask him — it was enough to enter his room and see him to know what he was going through. To my great sorrow, this task has now fallen to my lot — even though not the whole of it, since I am not Minister of Defence and he was then both Premier and Defence Minister.

## It happened

Q: In the days after the war, did you not sometimes have the feeling that you wished you could get up one morning and find that it was all a nightmare without substance?

Q: Look — one of the things I have never been able to do even in the most difficult of times is to indulge in the sort of imaginative flight that says, "No, it isn't true." I have never been able to make hard times look good to anyone — least of all to myself. It happened, and one has to live with it.

Q: About six months ago you decided, after a lot of heart searching, to run for an additional term as Prime Minister. By the way, it seems to me as if this had happened a century ago.

Q: Right. Since the Day of Atonement I have not been able to put time in its proper perspective: it is as if it all happened on one and the same day.

Q: And today, are you sorry you agreed — or that this government strengthened the feeling that it was your obligation to continue in the job?

Q: No, I did not feel obliged to do so. I think we are fortunate not to be dependent (Heaven forbid) on one person — certainly not on myself. I would be happy to be set free of this burden. That is the whole truth.

Q: Is it heavy?

Q: Terribly so. Perhaps a miracle will happen.

Q: It is almost as if you and the opposition were praying for the same thing.

Q: Not exactly. At any rate — as for my replacement, the opposition and I might not want the same person.

Q: The day before yesterday Israel commemorated the memory of our sons whose burial place is unknown. At this time, words have little value and lose all significance — and then you hear a bereaved mother who lost a son in this war saying: "What can we do — we must get used to the idea that children are born to us for twenty years only," and your heart is wrung.

Q: True. These are terrible things. Perhaps one of the most difficult moments I have lived through was when reading a letter from a woman I do not know who wrote: "I have sons in the army, two or three, for the youngest has fallen: why do you look so sad on television? Don't be sad: we must be strong."

Q: When meeting bereaved parents — and I meet many of them and get many letters — it shatters me. There is a heroism I can only face in utter amazement: I do not know how they can bear this most terrible blow. But this is the greatness of our people — we cannot be broken, on account of our sons, our parents, our young wives.

Q: During the war, I visited a hospital. They look like little children in their beds. Without exception, whenever I approached — the first thing they said was: "Don't worry. It's all right, be well, be strong — everything's all right."

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From left to right: Professor David M. Maier, Director General of Shaare Zedek Hospital, Mr. Hershey Gold, Mayor Teddy Kollek, Mr. Sidney L. Kline.

At a reception at City Hall on Thursday, November 29, 1973 the Mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, awarded Shaare Zedek centenary medals to Mr. Sidney L. Kline, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the West Coast Region Friends of Shaare Zedek, and to Mr. Hershey Gold, General Chairman of the West Coast Shaare Zedek campaign, and thanked them on behalf of the City of Jerusalem for their pledge to raise \$500,000 in Los Angeles towards the construction of the new Shaare Zedek Medical Center.

Mr. Kline and Mr. Gold were special guests on the previous evening at the 2nd Annual Dinner of the Shaare Zedek Israeli Board of Governors at the Knesset at which occasion they were introduced to the President, Professor Ephraim Kahin, the State Comptroller, Dr. I.E. Nebenzahl, and to the Minister of Health, Mr. Victor Shemtov. (communicated)

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kok and Bombay, 0445; Air France 156  
from Hong Kong, Bangkok, New Delhi  
and Chennai, 0530; Swissair 222 from  
Zurich, 1535; El Al 411 from Athens,  
1430; TWA 740 from New York and  
Frankfurt, 1440; KLM 531 from Amster-  
dam, 1445; Lufthansa 684 from Frank-  
furt and Munich, 1515; Air France 196  
from Paris, 1535; Thy 506 from Isan-  
bul, 1545; El Al 500 from N.Y., 420  
Montreal, 1600; SAS 853 from Copen-  
hagen, 1610; El Al 245 from Zurich,  
1620; TWA 810 from Boston, Paris and  
Rome, 1645; TWA 840 from New York,  
Rome and Athens, 1705; Aitalia 738  
from Rome, 1735; BOAC 331 from Lon-  
don, 1745; Air France 134 from Paris,  
1755; Swissair 330 from Zurich, 1805;  
Olympic Airways 322 from Athens, 1815;  
Olympic 301 from Athens, 1840; El Al  
416 from London, 1850; BEA 421 from  
London, 1905; El Al 417 from Paris,  
1905; KLM 532 from Amsterdam, 1915;  
El Al 414 from Marseille and Rome, 2000;  
El Al 114 from Johannesburg and  
Nairobi, 2050.

DEPARTURES: El Al 113 to Johannes-  
burg, 0100; TWA 811 to Rome, Paris  
and Boston, 0600; Air France 196 to  
Paris, 0635; TWA 741 to Zurich, Lon-  
don, 0645; Swissair 331 to Zurich, 0730;  
El Al 347 to Zurich, 0730; El Al 412 to  
London, 0810; TWA 841 to Athens, Rome  
and Nicosia, 0815; Austrian 32 to Vienna,  
0830; Air France 135 to Rome and  
Paris, 0845; El Al 500 to N.Y., 0900;  
BEA 421 to London, 0920; El Al 409  
to Athens, 0945; El Al 413 to Rome and  
Marseille, 1000; El Al 417 to Paris,  
1115; Swissair 330 to Geneva and Zurich,  
1135; Taron 244 to Bucharest, 1400;  
Lufthansa 684 to Munich and Frankfurt,  
1405; KLM 532 to Amsterdam, 1405; Air  
France 196 to Tehran, New Delhi,  
Bangkok, Hong Kong and Tokyo, 1640;  
Swissair 330 to Istanbul, 1645; SAS 853  
to Copenhagen, 1720; TWA 810 to Boston,  
Bangkok and Hong Kong, 1810; Aitalia  
738 to Rome, 1820; BOAC 331 to Teheran,  
1845; El Al 412 to Nicosia, 1850;  
El Al 571 to Bucharest, 1905; Cyprus  
Airway 303 to Nicosia, 1915; El Al 111  
to Tehran, 2130.

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mat Aviv, 413333. HOLON: Merkaz Kikar  
Weizmann, BAT YAM: Zama, 135, Bal-  
cony, 02-527223. TEL AVIV: 02-527223.  
724585. BENET BEAR: Haiman, 11  
Rabbi Akiva, HERZLIYA: Briut, 65 So-  
kolov, 03-520226. TEL AVIV: 02-527223.  
Kibbutz Zich, 01207. LOD: Lod, To Beza  
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